

## Shultz threatens PLO with loss of representative role

WASHINGTON (KUNA) — US Secretary of State George Shultz appealed to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to act "constructively" and support the Reagan peace initiative, or risk losing the right to speak for the Palestinian people.

"I think it's about time everyone took stock and said that the road to peace, the road to well-being for human beings, is the road of negotiation," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference here.

Describing President Reagan's 1 September initiative as "a historic opportunity for peace," the secretary declared, "Those proposals remain on the table, and of course we will support them. They deserve support, and they'll get it, not only from us but from others in the area."

In response to a reporter's question, he hinted that if the PLO continues to "block" peace talks, it could face an Arab League move to reverse the 1974 Rabat decision recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate spokesman for the Palestinian people.

Asked whether the Arab states should reconsider the 1974 declaration, the secretary commented: "They'll have to compose themselves and see how they want to proceed, and it's up to them to decide how they wish to do that."

When a reporter pressed the secretary to say whether he believed the Arab League should strip the PLO of its role as representative of the Palestinians, Mr. Shultz said, "What is needed is for representative power to be exercised constructively..."

"There's a saying you hear around: Use it or lose it."



Palestine Liberation Army troops carry the coffin of the late Dr. Sartawi to the grave

## Sartawi remembered with love, respect

Continued from page 1

liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan and PLA officers were also present. The body was carried to the university mosque in a PLA hospital ambulance, escorted by Jordanian security forces.

At the mosque, the King was represented by Prince Ra'ed once more. Abu Jihad and other PLO leaders and officials were there, in addition to all the Sartawi family and their relatives. Religious tradition does not permit women into the mosque, so the wife, four sisters and other relatives waited outside. But in spite of tradition, the women joined the funeral procession and attended the interment at the Umm Al-Hiran Muslim Cemetery.

## Abu Jihad condemns assassin

AMMAN (Star) — PLO Deputy Commander Khalil Al-Wazir, in a statement following the funeral of the late Issam Sartawi, said "The orders issued for the assassination of Dr. Issam Sartawi in Portugal were aimed against the PLO in an attempt to weaken its escalating dynamic movement..." "Those crimes will not frighten us because there is no room for fear in the revolution."

Among the prominent Jordanian personalities present was Senate Speaker Bahjat Al-Falhooni. He told The Star that Dr. Sartawi was the best advocate of the Palestinian cause in Europe. "His idea of peace was logical and intelligent," he said.

The King and Queen Noor had visited Dr. Sahab Sartawi, the deceased's sister, last Tuesday, personally to offer their condolences. The King, with tears in his eyes, said that Issam had been a personal friend of his, and that the family should consider him, the King, as a friend and a brother.

Tributes to Dr. Sartawi poured in from all over the world. Leaders who considered him as a personal friend as well as an advocate of true peace, sent cables and made calls.

Several European leaders had telephoned Mrs. Sartawi in Paris, requesting that the funeral be held there, in order to enable them to pay tribute in person. But Dr. Sartawi, who had wished to be buried in Palestine, was buried in the place closest to him, where he also wanted his children to grow up, until they also could return to Palestine.

Dr. Issam Sartawi was born in Acre in 1933, had his elementary education in Jenin and completed his schooling in Baghdad, where he also studied medicine. He had been a brilliant student as well as a popular one. His sister Sahab, herself a doctor in Amman, told The Star a story about his medical student days. He never attended a chemistry lecture, or a lab session, to the point where his professor predicted that he would spend 10 years at medical school. But the "negligent" student sat for the final examination and received the highest grade at the school.

After he married Widad, they went to the United States to specialize, she in obstetrics and gynaecology, where she received her Board certificate, and he in cardiac surgery. He gave up medical work in 1967, when he returned to the Middle East to join Fatah and fight for Palestine. In 1969, he formed his own commando group, but the next year he and his group all rejoined Fatah. After the 1973 war, Dr. Sartawi started his work in Europe.

More on Sartawi assassination: Page 6

## British stay concerned in the Middle East

By Len Rockingham

Star London Correspondent

LONDON — The day after the Jordanian government's statement on Sunday which was widely interpreted as spelling the collapse of the Reagan peace plan, British Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym suddenly announced that he was flying to Amman for talks. He told journalists with him in Abu Dhabi that, while he regarded the weekend's development as a setback, "It is certainly not the end of the story necessarily."

At first sight, these words may give the impression that Britain is not prepared to face the facts but is, even now, trying to fling new life into the dead horse of the Reagan plan. Such an interpretation would seriously underestimate British thinking on the Middle East. As long as three weeks ago, when His Majesty King Hussein was in London as leader of the Arab League delegation, British Foreign Office officials were clearly pessimistic about the chances of reaching an agreement with the PLO on a joint negotiating position. The same officials were certain that Jordan would not and should not go it alone in negotiating with the Americans and the Israelis.

Conscious of the problem

The purpose of Mr. Pym's Amman trip was not to keep the Reagan plan alive at any cost, but to try to minimise the dangers stemming from this serious setback and to see if, somehow, something

positive can be saved. Hence Mr. Pym's statement that the main need now is for the closest consultation and constructive thought. And it is worth noting that while President Reagan himself blamed radical elements in the PLO for the setback, Mr. Pym did no such thing. Instead he emphasised that he was "especially conscious of the PLO problem" and wished to know more about the essence of the PLO's position.

The point is that the British government is, far more than the United States, conscious of the current complexities and contradictions of the Palestinian position. It is of course very sympathetic towards King Hussein's desire to make some move towards peace before the Israelis succeed in "Judaizing" the West Bank and Gaza completely. But it is also aware of the strong pressure on the PLO and of the lengths to which the Israelis and other forces will go to frustrate any movement towards a negotiated peace settlement.

British diplomacy has sought to complement and guide the American initiative. While the Americans appeared to be pressuring King Hussein and Mr. Arafat to make negotiations possible, Britain has sought through quiet diplomacy to achieve more American pressure on the Israelis. The policy produced results last week when the Americans promised to put heavy pressure on Israel to freeze its settlements if Jordan joined in peace talks.

But the Israeli response was predictably contemptuous: A plan to establish 57 more settlements on the West Bank was revealed and the Israeli cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, said, "Whoever wants peace in the Middle East had best not concentrate on the settlements, which are not the main issue."

But in the view of the British government, and even more of the British press, they are certainly one of the main issues. In the past week, the British newspapers have reported extensively on the intensification of Israeli violence towards the Palestinians and other Arabs under Israeli control.

All papers have carried full reports about the illness of the schoolgirls in the Nablus area, but The Guardian found a more sinister incident in Jerusalem. Under the title of "Zealous thuggery comes to the Old City", its reporter described the violent attack on 68-year-old Mrs Fatima Abu Mayallah, while her husband was at the mosque. An American zealot belonging to the so-called "Blessing of Abraham" group blandly told the reporter of the need to cleanse the area of "terrorists". The zealous arrested were later released on bail.

Antagonistic mood

A few days earlier, The Observer had reported on the continual harassment of bedouins in the Negev desert by the Green Patrols of Arabic-speaking Moroccan Jews, which had resulted in the death from pneumonia of a two-month-old baby, dumped in the desert at night with its mother. Both reports saw the incidents as expressions of the prevailing mood of antagonism towards the Arab population which receives the encouragement of the Israeli government.

It has become very sinister indeed, especially when compared with another report in the Guardian of an Israeli journalist's inquiries into the Deir Yassin massacre of 9 April 1948. Despite the official Israeli denial, the journalist found that commanders of the Irgun and Stern Gang did favour a massacre "to teach the Arabs a lesson." The

● AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday met British Foreign Secretary, Pym, who arrived on an unexpected visit to his tour of the Arabian Gulf. They discussed the situation in the Middle East (see page 1).

● AMMAN — A three-day conference on globalism in International Air Transport organized by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline under His Majesty King Hussein, will be held at the Royal Centre from 19-21 April, The Star has learned.

● TEL AVIV — A top Israeli government official, Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, quoted on Wednesday by Radio Israel as saying his country's economic system was on the verge of collapse.

● AMMAN — Several Palestinian officials of the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank for giving priority to save the land people, and to emphasise on the importance of the Jordanian role in the Palestinian cause, was reported here on Wednesday.

● UNITED NATIONS — Negotiations in the Middle East issue will return to the Nations as a result of Jordan's seven-month-old American peace plan, West German government sources said on Wednesday.

men who felt that way 25 years ago, running Israel.

For diplomatic reasons, the British government is not as forthcoming in its condemnation of the new ruthlessness of Israeli policy as the British press. But its concern is the same. British and Jordanian governments agree that the Jordanian role in the Palestinian cause is possible until the United States forces Israelis somehow to change their current

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## Shultz launches shuttle diplomacy

# Final efforts on settlement start

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — US Secretary of State George Shultz held an hour-long meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, his first ever with the Israeli leader, on Wednesday evening.

The meeting was the first stage in a round of shuttle diplomacy aimed at getting all foreign troops out of Lebanon. A US official, speaking to reporters afterwards, said the Israeli side used most of the time making a detailed presentation of an alleged Syrian military buildup in Lebanon.

Also present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defence Minister Moshe Arens, top Foreign Ministry officials and senior army commanders.

Earlier Mr. Shultz spent three hours with Mr. Shamir, and afterward a senior Israeli official told reporters Israel doesn't want foreign peacekeeping troops to patrol its border.

Israel will insist on "iron-clad security arrangements," the official said, calling it a matter of paramount importance.

Mr. Shamir recounted Israel's demand to keep Israeli troops in Lebanon on joint patrols with Lebanese soldiers, the official said, speaking under a guarantee of anonymity. He said Mr. Shamir also discussed with Mr. Shultz Israel's insistence on putting southern Lebanon's security in the hands of Lebanese renegade Maj. Saad Haddad, who commands a militia armed and trained by Israel.

Israel Radio reported that before meeting Mr. Shultz, Mr. Begin told a closed-door meeting of parliament's foreign affairs and security committee that Israel would not back down from its position on Haddad. Lebanon wants to appoint someone else to command the sensitive border region.

Mr. Shultz arrived from Cairo, bringing an unmistakable message to Israeli leaders that he expects them to agree to withdraw all of Israel's troops and to drop demands for a military presence in Lebanon.

"Our immediate task is bringing peace to Lebanon, restoring Lebanese sovereignty and withdrawing all foreign forces and ensuring peace and security" on Israel's border with Lebanon, Mr. Shultz said on arriving at Ben-Gurion International Airport.

"President Reagan has sent me here to work closely with you on new steps towards peace," he said.

During the flight from Cairo, Mr. Shultz told reporters he will plunge immediately into his shuttle diplomacy, visiting Lebanon on Thursday.

## Israeli officer plans to join PLO

AMMAN — Israeli army reserve officer Muni Yakim have decided to take the Palestinians as partners in the continuing bitter conflict against the "colonialist" Ashkenazi government in Israel, Israeli Radio reported.

"The mad rulers of Israel will bring a nuclear catastrophe to the Middle East," the radio, monitored here, quoted him as saying. "A move has to be made before it is too late to stop those mad rulers at their limits, and to save the Israeli people from their reign."

Maj. Yakim, who is also a member of the Oriental Jewish "Black Panther" movement, said he fully supports Ilan

returning to Israel later that day and then going back to Lebanon on Saturday. He also said he expects to go to Syria to meet with President Hafez Al-Assad.

Mr. Shultz, making his first trip to the Middle East as secretary of state, was warmly received at the airport by Mr. Shamir, who said his visit "demonstrates the American commitment to peace and stability in our region."

He said Mr. Shultz's visit should contribute "to a solution of pressing problems on the Lebanon issue."

But Mr. Shultz is expected to face a tough negotiating struggle in getting Mr. Begin to yield on Israel's demands to control security in southern Lebanon following a withdrawal of the troops that invaded Lebanon last June. Mr. Shultz made clear his meetings with Mr. Begin will set the tone for his visit. "I expect by the time I go to Beirut to have a very clear idea of the things Israel considers important and where the critical elements of the negotiations are as they see it," he told reporters on his flight.

## Syria, Israel clash again

DAMASCUS (AP) — Syria said on Wednesday its forces opened fire for a second straight day to prevent Israel from setting up new fortifications at a buffer zone, the ceasefire line between the two armies in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

A communique from the Syrian command accused the Israeli army of provoking the latest episode by sending two bulldozers escorted by two armoured personnel carriers into the buffer zone, the same area where Tuesday's incident occurred on the western edge of the broad valley.

The Syrian communique said the Israelis retreated under Syrian fire. No casualties on either side were reported by the Syrian statement.

The communique said, Wednesday's confrontation occurred in the no-man's land facing Saalouk Hill on the 80-kilometre ceasefire line that separates Syrian and Israeli forces in the Bekaa and central Lebanon.

Saalouk Hill is near the town of Ammuq, 46 kilometres southeast of Beirut and 22 kilometres west of the Syrian border.

An Israeli army spokesman in the Beirut suburb of Yaze confirmed the shooting but said the bulldozers did not pull back. He said one round of light arms fire and one unidentified shell were fired from the Syrian side, but no Israelis were hurt and the bulldozers continued their work.



SUSPECT HANDLED OVER: Lebanese Phalangist right-wing militiamen accompany Habib Al-Shartouti (blindfolded), the alleged killer of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, on Wednesday. The Phalangists turned over Shartouti and five other alleged car-bombers to the regular Lebanese army. (AP wirephoto)

## Israeli spy in US said to be under investigation

By Lella G. Deeb

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) has filed a suit against the United States Department of Justice for the release of investigation records of Stephen David Bryen, a Pentagon official, who is accused of espionage for Israel.

The injunction being sought by NAAA will compel the release of this information under the Freedom of Information Act. Also requested is an investigation on the loss of around 400 pages of documents of the case that the Justice Department have claimed were lost.

Bryen, who is now deputy assistant secretary of defence for international security policy, was an aide to the late senator Clifford Case, a Republican from North Dakota. It is alleged that he had been overheard by former NAAA President Michael Saba offering information on Saudi air bases to visiting Israeli officials. In the conversation, Bryen is said to have referred to himself as part of an Israeli group.

Mr. Saba reported the conversation to the then-Attorney General Griffin Bell. It is also alleged that Mr. Saba heard Bryen offering instruction to the Israelis on how to lobby Congress against the sale of F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia.

The lost documents pertain to a year-long 1978-9 investigation of the alleged

espionage violations of Bryen, who was at that time a staff member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In December of 1982, after a wait of 30 months, the NAAA received a reply from the Justice Department saying that "a search of the Criminal Division's central index revealed that there were records within the scope of your request in the internal security section. After an exhaustive search, however, these records could not be located."

A working file of 111 pages out of 600 was found but there was no way to identify which records had been lost. During the course of the investigation government and private witnesses were interviewed and statements taken from them raised even more serious questions about Bryen's activities and his relationship with Mr. Zvi Rabin, then counselor at the Israeli embassy in Washington.

One of the documents obtained by NAAA is an action memorandum from the Chief of Internal Security Section, Criminal Division, Mr. John Davitt, to the Assistant Attorney General at the criminal division saying: "We urge strongly an investigation grand jury. Some of the unresolved questions suggest that Bryen is gathering classified information for the Israelis, acting as their unregistered agent, and lying about it."

Another document stated that an Attorney in the division received information from a Congressional staff aide that an "individual identified to him as Stephen Bryen and who has allegedly been tem-

Continued on page 32

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KING RECEIVES GENERAL. His Majesty King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan speak with U.S. Gen. John Vessey, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States. Gen. Vessey and his team also met Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker before leaving on Tuesday. (Petra photo)



Participants in the Arab-African seminar

## 'Arabs in Africa proud'

AMMAN (Star) — More than 80 per cent of all Arabs live in Africa, and this Arab pride feels "proud of belonging to Africa as they feel proud of being Arabs," His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said last Monday.

Speaking at the opening of the Arab-African seminar, the Crown Prince lauded the role of Islam and the propagation of its tolerant teachings. Arabs and Africans agreed on condemning and denouncing the racist systems in Israel and South Africa, the Prince said.

He praised the role of the Arab Unity Studies Centre, which organized the seminar. "We hope this seminar will be the beginning of a perpetual movement of Arab-African thought," the Prince said.

"African nations have been affected by their northern front and followed

the steps of national ambition and trends of independence."

"I was and am still an advocate of South-South dialogue so that we can discover what spheres of co-operation we have available."

## NAAA plans its annual convention

WASHINGTON (Star) — His Majesty King Hussein is expected to speak at the 11th annual convention of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), the NAAA said in a communique. The convention will be held in mid-May. Some 1,500 people will attend, representing the 3 million Arab Americans living in the United States and the countries of the Middle East.

## From Jordan's Universities

### UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

Dr. Majali held a meeting with university professors last Saturday, during which he talked to them about their university's achievements during the year and aspirations for next year. He told them that a royal decree had been issued approving the establishment of a new faculty of arts and design. Dr. Majali said he favours leaving them to choose and buy their own clothes.

A DELEGATION of high-ranking army officers paid a visit to the university on 23 April. They were accompanied by President Abdul Salam Abu and later visited university facilities, met with professors Dr. Majali, presented the shield of the army, the head of the delegation at the visit.

A GROUP of university students paid a visit to the workshops of vehicles in the Royal Manner Corps, where they were briefed by the commander on the importance of those workshops.

THE OMANI students' club held an exhibition of Omani books under patronage of the Omani ambassador to the University of Jordan. The exhibition, which was open from Monday until Wednesday, contained books collected by the Omani Ministry of Culture.

STUDIES underway at the university are considering whether to establish community colleges as the result of which students could move from secondary schools to the university without interruption. The suggestion that university education should start at the secondary level, while the first two years will be taken in community colleges depending on the level of specialization. No decision has been taken by the higher council of education.

## YARMOUK UNIVERSITY

A PLAY produced by Yarmouk University's Department of Fine Arts, "The Detainee" by Kent Browne, will be performed at the Royal Centre in Amman on Thursday. The play is directed by Fadi Badi of the Fine Arts Department.

NADIA COMANECI, world-famous Romanian gymnast, will participate in the Yarmouk University symposium on Saturday, 30 April. Entrance fee is JD 1.

DR. MUSA IRSHEIDAT, Faculty of Engineering Department will participate in an international conference held by the American Society of Civil Engineers in Indiana, USA on 27-28 May.

DR. MOAWIYYA IBR AHMAD, associate professor of Archaeology and dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has returned from a fieldwork and surveys.

PROF. ALINAIFI, vice-president of engineering and dean of the Faculty of Engineering, is leaving for the USA on Saturday, 30 April to attend a conference at Lake Tahoe, Nevada. He will deliver a paper entitled "Structural Dynamics and Material Frequency Drumming in the Resonance"

## ADC works to earn ethnic justice

# Arab-Americans fight back at bias

By Lella G. Deeb  
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Ironically, a United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) "sting" operation was the catalyst that finally brought the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) into existence. This operation was designed to catch congressmen who accept bribes and was implemented by using an Arab, "as a symbol of evil."

"At the highest level of government, they had no respect for Arabs," said ADC Executive Director James Zogby.

### Israeli lobby

Americans of Arab origin decided to put an end to it all, Mr. Zogby told The Star. Former Senator James Abourezk found it necessary to step down from his elected post in order to lobby for the Arab cause, and establish the ADC. He, and others were convinced that the problem of discrimination came from various sources.

One such source is the Israeli lobby in the United States. "They learned that when their political arguments didn't work, they used their racist to their own advantage, making themselves out as humans, while showing us not to be so," said Mr. Zogby.

The American Jews have had their own Anti-Defamation League for some time. It is dedicated to exposing and combating anti-Semitism directed against American Jews. But the B'nai B'rith cannot see the reason for a similar Arab organization.

Businessmen, continued Mr. Zogby, also use the negative image of Arabs to excuse themselves for high oil prices. Politicians use the Arabs as scapegoats to try to win votes, much as the Nazis used Jews in the past.

One example is a governor of Michigan who, during an interview, blamed the economic problems of the state on "those Arabs." The ADC eventually forced him to apologize.

Mr. Zogby thinks that it is necessary to educate people to the true image of the Arabs, their civilization and history. He also urges the 2.5 million Arab-Americans to protest each time a racist image is presented. A solution will not be found until a mass movement of people is organized who can turn around the political power equation in America, he says.

Mr. Zogby said that Americans flinch when they hear anti-Semitic or anti-black remarks because they are afraid of reactions from people who have organized themselves sufficiently and are able to make people pay the price for racism. The Arabs are not yet able to do so.

"As long as you are weak and defenceless, you suffer racism. We are weak, so people beat on us," he said. "We are convinced that as the Committee grows and becomes stronger, our enemies will change. When we are strong and have unity we are going to be a model that Arabs are proud of."

An example of discrimination is found in the Merriam-Webster Thesaurus, which gives the following definition to the noun Arab: Vagabond, clochard, drifter, floater, hobbo, roadster, street arab, tramp, vag, vagrant.

The ADC demanded that this definition be altered. They launched a major campaign helped by other American ethnic groups, such as the Italians and the Japanese. Their letter of protest said: "The magnitude of your obnoxious and racist characterization of the word 'Arab' can be gauged if we substitute the word 'Jew' for 'Arab' and follow it up with synonyms like money-lenders, shylock, and conspirator. That simply would not happen in 1981, nor should such a crude display of anti-Semitism find its place in a respected reference book. Why then was the Arab described in so mean and base a manner?"

### Ethnic insult

The publishers, Merriam Company, said that it could not afford to give in to minority group pressure, for that would compromise the quality of Webster's Collegiate Thesaurus. But Roger's Thesaurus responded that its listings for both Arab



James Zogby

and Jew were an insult to both ethnic groups, and consequently it removed the terms.

There are now 36 ADC groups in the United States. One California office deals solely with the Yemeni agricultural workers who are the second largest group of farm workers in America.

Because the Farm Workers Union has no Arab members and the Yemeni workers have no protection, they are exploited at all levels.

The 16,000-member committee has 1,000 new members each month and Mr. Zogby says that the Arab-Americans are getting somewhere at last. Last year, he said, "our people" played an important role in 11 congressional races. In a new development, blacks came "to us," asking for involvement, and "we feel honoured."

"It is a new era. Without giving up our principles, we have created a situation where Americans feel comfortable to work with us," he says.

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# jordan

Anti-Zionist Jew visits

## W. Bank desperate, professor says

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The mood of Palestinians living in the West Bank is beyond desperation. The position will not improve until the United States changes its attitude towards the PLO.

So says Dr. Jerrold Green, an anti-Zionist Jew who is assistant professor of political science at the University of Michigan and visiting Fulbright research professor at Cairo University.

In an exclusive interview with The Star he said that the US must find a formula for making "demands on the PLO and settling them, and vice versa". "Is it realistic to pretend that the PLO is not there? Why should the PLO concede to the demands of a government that doesn't recognize it," he asked. Since the whole Reagan Plan, is dependent on PLO action, this modernization of the relationship should be done in such a way so that the United States would have some sort of influence, on the PLO, he said.

"Israel has all the rights and none of the obligations of an ally, while the PLO has all the obligations and none of the rights," he said. Dr. Green was referring to Israel's out of hand rejection of the Reagan Plan, which, to him seemed odd that the Israelis rejected in two days, and the response of the US was to increase aid to Israel. This, he said, is one of the attributes of the American system where the executive and legislative bodies are seeking two different ends and working without coordination.

Israel should be more sensitive to the needs and onlies of the US, which should formalize its relationship with Israel, and clarify it, he said.

American aid to Israel should not be increased at a time when Israel is embarking on an expensive settlement scheme on the West Bank explicitly opposed by the United States.

Dr. Green talked to The Star after a visit to the West Bank, where he met Arabs, Americans and Israelis. "Israel should make its position clear," he said. "If it wants to take course contrary to the interests of the US, that is its privilege, but given their high dependency on the US, this would seem somewhat less than constructive to the relationship."

What Dr. Green found in the occupied territories was not encouraging. He said the Arabs harboured feelings of isolation, frustration and hopelessness, also shared by the more moderate Israelis. "Few of them are particularly hopeful about the Reagan Plan, which they view as a positive development in American policy, but they have great scepticism about it being implemented in an effective way."

### Very cynical

But, he continued, the Palestinians there do not suggest an alternative. They tend to be very cynical in general, as the invasion of Lebanon and the "expulsion" of the PLO really damaged their hopes for Palestinian nationalism. Between that and Camp David, they have not been able to recover. From talking to journalists and academics, he sensed that the situation was "beyond desperation."

The more moderate Israelis now feel that they are not alone, that there are significant sectors of the population who are with them, and that if they come to power, things would be different. But these moderate elements did not show up in the last Israeli elections. "400,000 persons were in a demonstration against Israeli government policies. When is

this going to be demonstrated in their elections?"

Talking of the Reagan Plan, Dr. Green said that the semi-commitments that the US made to King Hussein, promising rather undefined settlement freeze "makes one wonder if the US can accomplish what it says it can." The last official statement on the subject used the phrase "to do its best". "What is its best?" asked Dr. Green.

On the positive side, the plan has some points. It is the first time that a US president, while in office, officially recognizes the centrality of the Palestine question to the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said. How can this speech be translated into a real policy? The difficulty, he said, centres in a large part on American-Israeli relations. "Given these relations, I think it unlikely that America would be willing to inflame a meaningful settlement freeze."

Asked if the Arabs on the West Bank approved of the Reagan Plan, Dr. Green said that if they felt it had a chance of success, they would approve, but they didn't feel it would, as they don't believe that the US will be able to convince Israel of the settlement freeze.

"If the US is unwilling or opposed to increased Israeli settlement of the West Bank, means have to be found to impress upon Israel that the US is serious and will not sanction such action," he said.

On US recognition of the PLO, Dr. Green said: "The Reagan Plan is dependent on the PLO's support, and its participation, if not publicly, then privately. America's unwillingness to recognize the PLO as the sole voice of Palestinian authority is incompatible with trying to force it to give support to the Reagan plan."

## US performers coming in June

AMMAN — Mark O'Connor and Frank American folk artists, and Ken Noda, a concert pianist, will perform during the cultural festivities of the Royal Cultural Center, the Jordan Society has announced.

Her Majesty Queen Nida selected the artists from among those recently sponsored by President and Mrs. Reagan for the House performances designed to recognize outstanding young artists and encourage performing arts.

The financial sponsor of these events, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. Bohm arranged by the Washington, DC-based Jordan Society, which also recently brought an American mayors' study tour to Jordan.

O'Connor and Friends will appear at the centre and various other sites during the week of June 1983. A musician, composer and producer, Mr. O'Connor was the youngest and also the only three time winner of the Grand National Fiddle Championship and the Grand Master Fiddle Champion. The group is planning to present a repertoire of American music, including jazz, bluegrass, and rock and roll.

Ken Noda, slated to perform on 8 June, appeared with the Berlin Philharmonic, the New York Philharmonic, the London Symphony and the Orchestre de Paris, among many others. He began his musical education at the age of five, and two years later, won a scholarship to the Juillard School of Music.

Mark O'Connor and Friends will also be travelling to Egypt, Lebanon and Syria under the sponsorship of the US Information Agency.

# economy

## KFAED to lend Jordan JD 4m

AMMAN — The government on Saturday endorsed a draft loan agreement for JD 4 million with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

The loan is to finance construction of a road linking the Azraq area to the border with Syria, passing near Zarqa.

A technical team from the Ministry of Public Works is discussing with Syrian officials the necessary technical steps to implement the project, which will be the major highway to Syria.

## Awsa works to expand water supply

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Fifteen international companies have prequalified for the construction of reservoirs in the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority's (Awsa's) new distribution project, says Awsa General Manager Mohammad Kilani.

Awsa plans to build 11 reservoirs, of capacities varying between 8,000 and 24,000 cubic metres. They will all have ground-level reinforced concrete roofs, and three will have associated elevated water towers. Awsa received about 90 applications from international firms for the project.

Mr. Kilani told The Star that tender invitations will be distributed in early June. The 15 companies

include firms from the UK, Bulgaria, Pakistan, Romania, West Germany, France, Poland, Turkey, Finland, the Philippines and South Korea. Five of them are associated with local construction companies. Awsa is also short-listing contractors for the supply of 15 kilometres of 600-millimetre piping to be used in the distribution network.

The new reservoirs and distribution system will be needed in the near future to cope with further demand on Awsa's water supply services, as well as with greater supply. Amman will benefit from the completion of phase I of the national water supply network, which will pump water from the East Ghor Canal in the Jordan Valley to a huge reservoir west of the city.

Consultants on the reservoir contract are the UK's Howard Humphreys Limited. Howard Humphreys is also performing for Awsa an investigation of the groundwater aquifer potential in the Amman-Zarqa region. This is expected to determine the safe yield in the area, that is, how much water can be pumped per year without drawing down the aquifer so low that pumping becomes uneconomical. The safe yield depends on the aquifer's normal recharge rate, how much water flows in from rainfall and other sources.

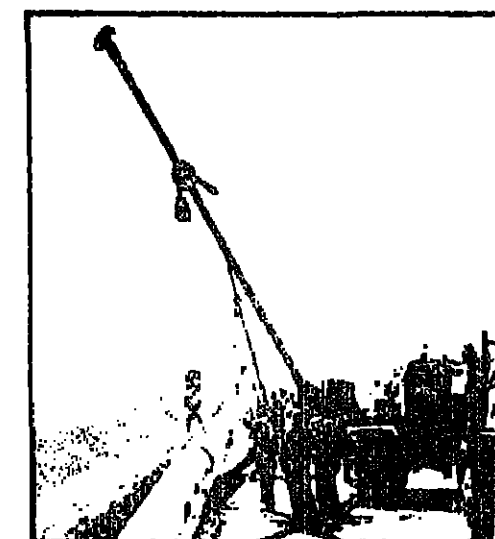
Howard Humphreys earlier did a similar study on the aquifer in the area of the Azraq oasis, where Awsa now gets a large amount of water. It was first pumped from the surface ponds themselves, but Awsa has since switched to a wellfield located upstream of the oasis itself. Here the consultants found that a safe yield of 14.2 million cubic metres a year could be obtained without affecting the ponds or other uses of the area's water such as irrigation.

Mr. Kilani says Awsa is now pumping about 17 million cu. m./year from artesian wells in the capital area. The study now under way will determine whether this can be increased or should be

lessened to avoid doing permanent harm to the aquifer. Mr. Kilani says water consumption within the city of Amman for all uses — domestic, commercial and industrial — totals around 30 million cu. m./year.

Asked about a proposal to combine all the Jordanian agencies in charge of water resources into one unified authority, Mr. Kilani said such a plan has been considered for five years. Some steps could be taken towards this goal during 1983, he said, but it will be approached gradually.

"Awsa is the qualified authority for expansion to encompass the work of other agencies. It has the core of expertise in sewerage, drainage and water distribution," he said. Water supply and sewerage service would have to remain united under one authority, he added.



Laying of pipes in the Azraq-Amman scheme (Photo courtesy of Howard Humphreys)

## Alitalia's 1982 upswing

ROME — The board of directors of Alitalia, the Italian national air carrier, met on 12 April under the chairmanship of Dr. Umberto Nardio. During the meeting the preliminary results for the fiscal year 1982 were examined. An analysis of traffic data showed that the company's global activities in this field (expressed in tons per kilometre offered on scheduled flights) registered an increase over the preceding year of 6.7 per cent.

Acquired traffic registered a more substantial increase, totalling 8.8 per cent in tons/km. Consequently the coefficient of global utilization increased from 59.2 per cent in 1981 to 60.4 per cent in 1982 (an increase of 1.2 points).

In 1982, 7,258,485 passengers were transported, an increase of 267,756 passengers (3.8 per cent) over the previous year. From initial data relating to the final balance of the 1982 financial year, which is presently being defined, it has emerged that Alitalia's turnover, compared to that of 1981, registered an increase of 356 billion lire, equal to 20 per cent.

In 1982 an agreement was stipulated for the purchase of 30 DC9/80 aircraft. Under the terms of this agreement Alitalia will make a financially profitable trade-in of numerous aircraft with the McDonnell Douglas Corp. The income statement for 1982, in line with the above, and also taking into account the extraordinary income arising from the cession of part of the aircraft listed above, will register a break-even situation.

Traffic of the Group/Alitalia ATI and AerM editerranea shows an increase in global activity in tons/km offered on scheduled flights of 8.5 per cent over the previous year. Acquired traffic registered a further increase, totalling 10.5 per cent in tons/km transported.

The final audit of the financial report for the 1982 financial year was adjourned to a future meeting of the board, which will be called as soon as all the elements necessary to evaluate the expediency of adopting the Venturi-Bis legislation for the 1982 financial year have been put together.

## Takafol: A good buy in Islamic financing

By Robert Poullot  
Star Economic Analyst

IF YOU THINK of moving into Islamic finance these days, new Takafol (insurance) schemes could be a good buy for the medium term. For commodity prices, after a 20 to 30 per cent drop over the last two years, should start picking up significantly, especially the hard ones such as the yen, the dollar, the deutsche mark and the guilder, should continue to thrive in a major international monetary shift over the coming months.

And both items are the staple of Islamic institutions in redeploying their funds and avoiding riba (interest) which, anyhow, is due to fall around the world with an abating inflation. If the institutions you choose have a good sense of forecasting currency and commodity market trends, you could earn pious capital gains.

Dr. Al-Mal Al-Islami (DMI), the Geneva-based Islamic Trust Involved in banking, investment and Takafol is about to launch three new "Life" plans geared to entrepreneurs and businessmen with the stress on saving rather than mere protection. 20 year term for a minimum annual contribution of US \$1,000. In case of death, accumulated instalments and profits declared, plus unpaid instalments, are payable to beneficiaries. And the unpaid instalments are generated out of profits of the investment portfolio. You may surrender the plan after 2 years or if the instalment is not paid in time, contributions continue as a short term investment. This "Al-Mashroa" at can be compared to the "Third Modaraba For Investments, Savings and Solidarity Among Muslims" launched in October 1979 by the Islamic Investment Co. of the Gulf which is now part of DMI.

All the profits are shared 80 per cent by the Modaraba (the silent partnership that acts as a trust) and 20 percent by the Takafol company for management. In other terms, the fund managers have a vested interest in optimizing profits. Yet, the managers retain for their services 5 per cent of each of your instalments. And the benefits accumulated

by the Modaraba will vary by age according to two groups: 16 to 40 and 41 to 50 years old. At maturity, you can either cash in the accumulated value of your share of capital and profits (equities), reinvest the amount in the Modaraba for 5 years (in which case the fund managers only take 10 per cent of the profits to be made), reinvest it, or as an alternative, pull out a fixed amount as in a Western life annuity plan.

The second plan offered is termed Al-Akkarat for a 10 year period and the only difference here is that the Takafol cost doesn't vary by age for the entire span of 16 to 50 years old.

The third plan, Al-Naami, is open-ended and thus has no term up to age 65. It requires only a single payment of US\$5,000 (in case of death by accidental means, the accumulation of the initial premium and profits declared are due to the beneficiaries. In addition, the heirs receive US \$3,000 payable out of the profits of the entire Modaraba.

### No age restriction

As in the previous plans, the surrender can take place after two years. But interestingly enough, more profits are allocated to the Modaraba (90 percent instead of 80 per cent as in the two other plans and after 10 years, the share grows to 95 per cent). Furthermore, there is absolutely no age restriction, so that your children can take advantage of the plan for long term savings.

Naturally, DMI is not the only institution to market Takafol plans or Islamic insurance. The main starter was an obscure small group in Khartoum, the Islamic Insurance company which actually created the whole model refined later by DMI.

Last Summer, I investigated two other plans offered earlier by DMI. Those were the third and seven Modarabas set up in late 1979 and late 1980. The main issue was how could those products fare with alternative Western insurance schemes. The test was quite revealing and favourable to Islamic plans.

better known as the game of chance or "Maysir" in the Qur'an, which remains the cornerstone of Western Life Insurance plans. For instance, all premiums paid for a limited period of time under a term Life Insurance Policy are lost if the insured does not die during the contract period. The "Third Modaraba" allowed the participants to pull out of the scheme at any time after two years with the full value of their contributions plus any profits (or minus any losses) occurred after deduction of a 5 per cent capital reserve. A similar plan in the West for full life" would only reimburse a third of the premiums paid on the first year and up to a maximum of 80 per cent at the end of the third year.

Here is how the plan actually works: For example a 39 year old participant (non-smoker) buys the maximum allowed number of certificates, four, each with a face value of \$20,000 with a 20 year maturity period. The target coverage thus amounts to \$80,000. Remember, no gambling but risks taken by sharing profits or losses incurred by the pool of certificates bought by all participants or what is called the Modaraba. Each certificate requires an annual instalment of \$1,000 for a total liability of \$4,000 per year or a unit cost of \$40 per year. After six years of contributions, the participant dies. If the death was not preceded by a request for a withdrawal, the heirs could share a total of \$88,000 broken down as follows: The full instalments paid by the participant until his death (\$24,000) assumed profit of \$8,000 earned over the six year period and 14 unpaid instalments (\$56,000) disbursed as a solidarity benefit by the Modaraba to make up for the original commitment of \$80,000.

Using the case of a many life insurance plan available worldwide for the same 39 year old participant under a \$80,000 umbrella, the Modaraba emerges as a competitive vehicle. From age 39 onwards, the insured would need to pay an annual premium of \$2,186 or a total of \$43,720 over a 20 year period. Though the cost may appear much lower than that of the Modaraba, the accumulated savings or cash-value available once the insured surrenders his policy only amounts to \$67,500 at age 59, for an average yield of 3.97 per cent over the whole period.

Meanwhile, if death occurs after six years of premiums, the relatively low unit cost of \$26.70 (plus \$50 for registration) per \$1,000 coverage would have entailed outlays of only \$12,936 on the part of the insured, nearly a third less than the amount paid by the Modaraba participant for the same benefit. In short, the Modaraba proved to be expensive in case of sudden death but clearly more profitable where the participant outlives the 20 year life of the certificate.

### Seventh Modaraba

A year later, the Islamic Investment Company of the Gulf refined its instrument by allowing anyone (the "Third Modaraba" excluded the bachelors) between age 20 and 56 to participate in a "seventh Modaraba for investment, savings and solidarity among Muslims". In addition, the certificates had a face value of \$3,000 instead of \$20,000 and the period could last up to 40 years, assuming a subscriber went in at age 20 and paid his annual instalments until age 60. Finally, it offered a system of variable instalments according to age and past yield performance.

To ensure that death benefits can be fully met, the Modarab Trust or Keraf Company has to submit to actual guidelines based on expected future mortality rates for inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula together with an assumption of a minimum 8 per cent yield. Another rule was that all death benefits were to be paid out of profits earned on the investment of the instalment proceeds and not from the assets as certificates for both Modarabas explain: "each participant has accepted in goodwill and consent to relinquish a portion of his profits, in proportion to his participation as gratuitous contribution to effect payment of the instalments remaining until maturity date for any deceased participant."

Once those death benefits are paid, the remaining profits (or losses) and assets are shared equally by all living participants, with the exception of those who withdrew before maturity and who had to relinquish their share in the 5 per cent capital reserve set by the Modaraba.

## Geological materials displayed

AMMAN (Star) — Dean of the Faculty of Sciences at Jordan University, Dr. Al-Qasbi, opened a geological exhibition held in the faculty. The exhibition which closes today includes materials like field equipment, field samples, research by geology instructors, microscopes, magnifiers, precious gems and a model of an oil well.

Dr. Abdul-Salam Al-Majali has approved a programme of co-operation between the Fisheries Development project in the Red Sea area and the Gulf of Aden (FAO) and the marine sciences station in Aqaba. The fisheries development project will present equipment, apparatus and books worth \$10,000 plus the costs of three experts on fish.



Exhibit at the geological display in the university

## Dame Nita sees the world of YWCA in Jordan

By Hamdan Al-Haj

AMMAN — "Peace with justice for all people," is the emblem of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), said Dame Nita Barrow, the president of the organization in an interview with The Star.

President for the past eight years, she is in her final term of office. A new president will be elected later this year. Visiting Jordan for the first time, she is preparing for a trip to Singapore where the election will be discussed.

Dame Nita said she enjoyed a "very pleasant and an interesting" programme in Jordan. She and her 22 strong delegation met the Minister of Social Development, Ina'am Al-Mufli, who briefed them on the contribution

of YWCA to the country. The delegation were also told about the conditions of Palestinian life under Israeli occupation. The delegation also visited Jerash and Amman.

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## economy

'Steep rise would create vicious circle'

### Nan Nguema wants slow increase in oil price

LONDON (OPECNA) — Mre Nan Nguema, secretary general of Opec, said here that he favoured a gradual increase in the price of crude oil.

In an interview with Thames Television, he said, "A steep rise in the price of crude oil would create a vicious circle which would not benefit anyone. What I would like to see is a gradual rise which the economy can absorb."

Nan Nguema said he had confidence that the

### ran shifts to agriculture

TEHRAN (OPECNA) — Iran has prepared five and 10-year economic programmes in readiness for a shift from oil to agriculture.

Agricultural products accounted for 63 per cent of total non-oil exports last year, according to a statement by Mohammad Salami, minister of agriculture and rural development.

He said up to 21 December, 1.19 million tons of wheat had been purchased from the country's farmers, while the year's sugar-beet yield was estimated at 4 million tons, up more than 1 million tons in 1981.

Over 2 million tons of unginned cotton has been delivered to Iran's cotton industry, which is expected to produce 72,000 tons of carded cotton.

Salami said the fruit and summer crop yield had been particularly good, enabling 200,000 tons of apples to be exported.

Under Iran's aim to achieve self-sufficiency in dairy produce, 5,000 milk cows have already been imported and the same number will be bought every year up to 1987.

According to another ministry statement, Iran plans to produce 4.3 million tons of rice in the year 1987-88, compared to 1 million tons in 1981.

Under the five-year plan, land under rice cultivation is expected to reach 521,000 hectares. A research programme has also been launched to provide farmers with the best quality rice seeds and a research centre will be set up in every province.

current price of crude oil would not plunge further down, and expressed the hope that the price of \$29 per barrel agreed on by Opec would stabilize the market.

"I can see US maintaining the current price for the next couple of years, after which it is likely to go up slightly," he added.

The secretary general said it was only natural for Opec, being a human organization, to make mistakes. "I admit that we have made some. For example, in 1979 we thought we were fueling consumption only to find out now that we were actually fueling stockpiling and thereby giving the oil companies large possibilities to manipulate the market, which is exactly what they are doing now," he pointed out.

He expressed optimism that the present difficulties facing Opec would be short-lived. "I believe they are only temporary, and they were brought about not by the forces of supply and demand, as we know them, but by huge draw-downs on stocks which, by our calculation, are somewhere in the region of five to six billion barrels a day."

Nan Nguema put the current crude oil demand at about 43 million B/D. He expected that by the last quarter of this year it would go up to about 46 million B/D. "We intend to have our full share of this market," he added.

He accused Britain of pursuing "an aggressive production policy in an effort to capture our market," pointing out that it was the duty and responsibility of Opec and non-Opec exporters alike to ensure the stability of the market.

Asked what Opec would do in the event of a cut in the price of North Sea crude, he said, "That will be too bad. We are all trying our best to stabilize the market, but if Britain tries to destabilize it, Opec will try to face it."

Commenting on the Opec London conference, Nan Nguema said, "It lasted long because we wanted to achieve something which would hold and not the type of agreement reached last year, which was what led us to the present situation. I am satisfied with the outcome and I believe we have taken a wise decision which will benefit all of us."

## Tanzania's basic needs in danger

HARARE (KUNA) — Although it is one of the poorest countries in the world, Tanzania has scored remarkable achievements in satisfying its people's basic needs for education, health and water supplies.

All this has been accomplished since independence in 1961 without sacrificing economic growth. Yet today Tanzania's progress is threatened by international conditions. The International Labour Office has prepared a report, "Basic Needs in Danger," suggesting immediate and long-term measures to get the country out of the present crisis and back on the road to progress. In recent years, Tanzania has been trying to meet basic needs. As a result, life expectancy has gone up from 37 years in 1964 to 51 years in 1980. At the same time, economic growth until 1978 was respectable by international standards.

"The basic needs achievements have been brought about without a violent revolution and without social reliance on market forces," the report says.

Over the past five years, the Tanzania economy has suffered a series of damaging blows, including rising oil prices. Agricultural production for exports has declined. The balance of payments suffered. Industrial production has gone down. The country faces a severe shortage of consumer goods. Budget deficits put a financial strain on the government and the economy is threatened by growing inflationary pressures. In the countryside, where 5 per cent of Tanzanians work and live, regional services have been mobilized to varying degrees because of lack of petrol or lack of spare parts for vehicles. "Most important of all, the lack of foreign exchange and the accompanying shortages of consumer goods have reduced the farmers' incentive for producing for the cash market," the report says.

Between 1977 and 1980 import costs increased by 46 per cent while export prices remained more or less stable. For individual exports some declines were dramatic. Sisal earnings went up by 12.3 per cent but cashew nut exports were worth 22 per cent less.

The mission outlines a policy package to maintain Tanzania's achievements in the social and economic sphere through expansion of agricultural production and exports while the

"necessary painful adjustments" to the crisis are made. But the report stresses two major conditions for success. The international community must be adopted to raise agricultural production and exports and curtail or postpone some expenditure on less essential projects while existing capacities more fully.

Aid commitments, however, should be viewed to permit the funds to be used for recurrent costs, according to the report. Old agreements should be renegotiated so that drain on cash for development expenditure should be reduced in favour of recurrent maintenance expenditure.

In the short run, the industrial sector should concentrate largely on producing the most basic consumer goods needed for survival and who serve as incentives to agriculture. This would close the urban-rural gap in Tanzania, the report stresses.

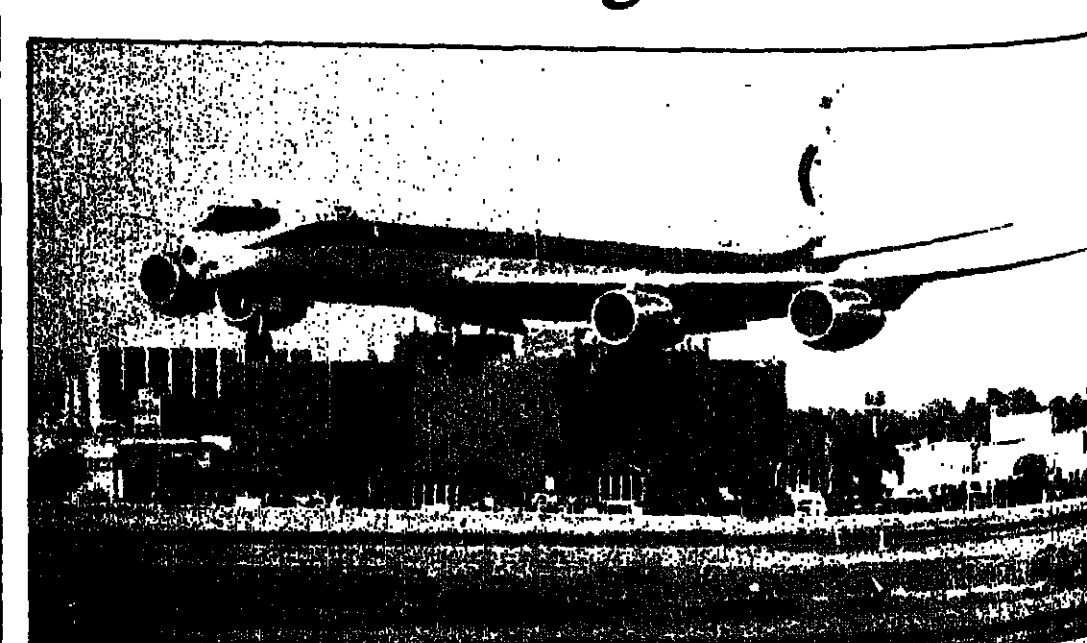
"An increase in the supply of consumer goods and a reduction in their relative prices would be more effective way of increasing agricultural incentives than raising nominal agricultural prices."

"The immediate priority in agricultural development has to be the easing of the foreign exchange constraints by expansion of exports. The vicious circle of no foreign exchange — incentive to produce cash crops — lack of foreign exchange, must be broken."

In the long run, once the country has been back on the growth path, the agricultural strategy must be to emphasize food self-sufficiency. The system of import allocation should favour staples producing basic consumer goods, inputs to the agricultural system, exports and activities essential for production in the priority industries.

"It is necessary to rationalise import requirements by shutting down completely non-priority industries and by drastically curbing development expenditure," the mission said. The package could thus mean "much less reliance" changes in the exchange rate and on monetary control and more reliance on direct measures to break bottlenecks.

## McDonnell Douglas DC-8



LOS ANGELES — Fifteen hours and 46 minutes after takeoff from Cairo International Airport, Egypt, a McDonnell Douglas DC-8 Series 70, re-engined with advanced CFM56 turbofan engines, touched down on 29 March at Los Angeles (LAX).

Covering 8,215 statute miles, the aeroplane established a long-distance point-to-point record being submitted for international recognition by the National Aeronautic Association.

"Although we'd covered more than 8,200 miles, remaining aloft nearly 16 hours flying east to west against prevailing winds, we still had about one and a half hours of reserve fuel — enough for an additional 860 miles — when we touched down at LAX," said Don Mullin, director of flight operations and aircraft captain. The DC-8 and its CFM56 turbofans performed "exactly to predicted fuel flow values," he said.

The DC-8's record-setting route from Cairo took it over Greece, Yugoslavia, Germany, Poland, Norway, Greenland, Labrador, across Canada, entering US airspace east of Spokane, Washington from where the re-engined DC-8 flew south to Los Angeles. Cruise altitude enroute was 41,000 feet; cruising speed was Mach 0.78 (approximately three quarters the speed of sound).

## Two sharp drops

By Mumdouh El-Ghaly

TWO NOTABLE share price decreases took place at the beginning of this week: Arabian Seas Insurance Company dropped by 25 per cent, while Refco (Real Estate Finance Company) dropped by 18 per cent. This dramatic drop brought the record figure down by 5 per cent, the biggest drop during the last 18 months.

The share prices of the two companies increased during the next few days, but the result at the end of the week was still a drop of 9.8 per cent for Arabian Seas and 1.3 per cent for Refco.

Otherwise, there was a relative stability in the volume of daily handling. Demand on bank stock grew, but at a lower rate than the past few weeks. During the week from 19—25 April over 1 million shares were handled, at a total market value over JD 3 million divided among 2,367 contracts; an increase of 8.8 per cent compared to last week.

Average daily handling came to JD 602,000 with a deviation of 17 per cent, or 3.5 per cent of the week's total handling.

The banks sector took the largest portion of the money, occupying 70.2 per cent of the total market. This was a slight increase (0.2 points) compared to last week.

Five out of 16 banks occupied 81.1 per cent of the sector, or 57.2 per cent of the total market. Jordan National Bank had 27.8 per cent of the sector or 19.5 per cent of the total; Petra Bank 22.3 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively; Jordan-Gulf Bank 13.2/9.3 per cent; Jordan Securities Corporation 9.3/6.5 per cent, and the Islamic Bank occupied 8.8 per cent of the sector or 6.2 per cent of the total.

Industrials took a 0.6 per cent larger share of the market, with 14.9 per cent of the market. Five out of 29 industrial companies occupied 45.1 per cent of the sector or 6.7 per cent of the market. Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Company occupied 10.2 per cent of the sector or 1.5 per cent of the total, followed by National Steel Manufacturing (9.9/1.5 per cent), Jordan Petroleum Refinery (9.6/1.4 per cent), Jordan Cement Factories (8.9/1.3 per cent) and Jordan Dairy, with 6.5 per cent of the sector or 1 per cent of the market total.

Services accounted for 10.7 per cent of total handling; a drop of 0.6 points compared to last week. Two out of seven companies occupied 60.9 per cent of the sector (6.8 per cent of the total market). International Contracting and Investments had occupied 33 per cent of the sector or 3.9 per cent of the total, and the Arab Company for International Investment and Trade 27.9 and 3 per cent respectively.

The insurance sector had 4.2 per cent of the total, a drop of 0.2 points. Two out of 10 companies occupied 62.3 per cent of the sector's handling, or 2.6 per cent of the market total. Arabian Seas Insurance accounted for 39.9 per cent of handling in the sector or 1.7 of the market, and Jordan-French Insurance occupied 22.4 per cent of the sector or 0.9 per cent of the total.

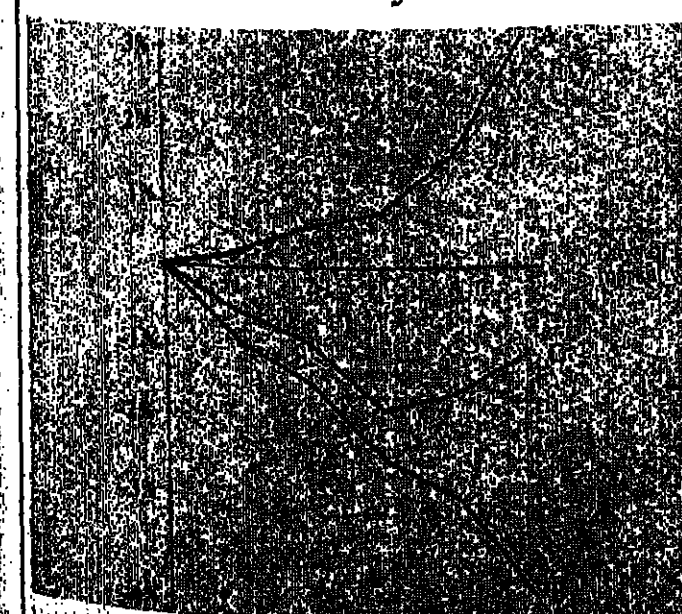
The stock of 62 companies were traded, out of which 14 of them increased in price including The Jordan Dairy Company, closing at JD 1,090 up from JD 1,040, Jordan Timber Processing Industries at JD 0.800 up from JD 0.770 and Petra Bank at JD 38 up from JD 36.750.

The stock of 35 companies lost in price, including Refco, closing at JD 41,500 down from JD 50, General Insurance at JD 3,050 down from JD 3,400, Chemical Industries at JD 1,650 down from JD 1,830, Arabian Seas Insurance at JD 4,800 down from JD 5,300 and National Steel Manufacturing, at JD 2,730 down from JD 2,990.

Thirteen companies maintained stable prices. The record figure indicated a 1.3 per cent decline (not including the drops that affected Arabian Seas and Refco).

Hesitation came to 1 per cent, indicating unstable prices in the market. In the over-the-counter market more than 586 shares were handled, at a market value of about JD 628,000.

## The weekly record



A. Companies showing a share price increase  
B. Companies with a price decrease  
C. The mean record figure

## economy

### Jordan society gains friends

WASHINGTON — Intercontinental hotels Corporation has become a patron member of the US-based Jordan Society, with an initial contribution of \$5,000.

"We want to do everything possible to help build better understanding between the peoples of Jordan and the United States," said Intercontinental's Chairman, Paul C. Sheeline.

Intercontinental and its parent company, Grand Metropolitan of London, operate the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman. A sister firm Forum Hotels,

runs the Amra Hotel. They are also responsible for the resort hotel now being constructed at Petra.

Other business patrons of the Jordan Society are Falcon International Productions, Jacobs Engineering Group, Marriott Corporation and Westinghouse Electric Company.

The Jordan Society is a nonprofit educational organisation committed to fostering cultural exchange between Jordan and the United States. It recently brought an American mayors' study tour to Jordan.

## Takeover fight

NEW DELHI — The battle between local and overseas Indian businessmen has flared with leading Indian industrialist Bharat Ram demanding legal safeguards against bids by overseas Indians to control Indian joint stock companies.

Despite assurances by Indian finance minister Pranab Mukherjee that there was no question of allowing overseas Indians to take control of Indian companies, Bharat Ram pleaded in an interview that the government should remove all doubts of Indian industrialists by providing legal guarantees against possible takeovers.

Bharat Ram said that his fears were not baseless. Ram referred to the recent revelation by Swarnaj Paul, a London-based Indian industrialist, that he had earmarked \$1 million to buy up shares in Indian companies.

HP Nanda, the chairman of Escorts, another Indian company under overseas Indian pressure, recently expressed the real fear of local industrialists saying the government in collaboration with overseas investors may take over managerial control of companies like DCM and Escorts.

This fear is based on the fact that the largest blocks of shares in most of the leading Indian companies are owned by government financial institutions. Managerial control continues to remain in the hands of the families who founded the companies but only subject to the consent of the Government.

### BRC builds low-cost homes

## Researchers' work put to use

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Special to the Star

AMMAN — The Building Research Centre (BRC) at the Royal Scientific Society expects to sign further agreements with housing agencies in Jordan for use of its low-cost housing design, says BRC Director Ruhi Al-Sharif.

BRC recently agreed with the Housing Corporation to provide it with designs and materials needed for the construction of 184 homes in Russeifa. They are being built in three-storey buildings, containing flats which Mr. Sharif said were similar to normal apartments anywhere.

BRC is supplying the Housing Corporation with certain components needed in the building, and is supervising the construction.

The low-income housing system developed by the BRC is important in that it uses all local materials, and can be built by two men unassisted by machinery after the foundation has been laid. The building, which is structurally strong, is built in small units that can be added to at a later stage depending on the owner's financial ability. Finishing can be postponed if the occupant does not have enough money for it initially.

Prototype house

"We prefer to build a strong, small house with the minimum of finishing," Dr. Sharif said. Designs have been drawn up to minimise the waste of space, and each house starts with the core and basic units.

BRC built a prototype house on its own premises for demonstration to officials and specialists, whose reaction Dr. Sharif said was favourable. He said

concerned with meeting the rapidly growing need for new homes would benefit greatly from the BRC's research at little or no cost.

Materials quality discussed  
BRC carries out many other activities related to building techniques and the construction industry in Jordan. These include various types of research and seminars on special problems the Jordanian industry faces. A recent seminar, co-organized by BRC and the UN Financing System (Science and Technology for Development) under His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's patronage, discussed quality control in building materials.

About 150 concerned specialists and officials from Jordan and other Arab countries participated. Dr. Sharif said the topics they discussed were particularly crucial in Jordan because of the great demand for building materials and resultant decline in quality. "As a result we have some weak constructions and failure in services on highways," Dr. Sharif said.

Papers presented at the seminar, of which the RSS submitted eight, dealt mainly with quality control in specific types of materials. Among the proposed solutions to the problem were the need to accelerate the writing of a national building code, and the introduction of quality control as a university-level course.

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## Arab League at Tokyo Fair

TOKYO — Arab League member states including Palestine will be represented in the 10-day Tokyo International Trade Fair scheduled to open on 26 April. Arab missions have agreed to allocate the largest section of the Arab pavilion to Palestine. Fashion, handicrafts made from olive wood, shells and embroidery depicting the heritage of the Palestinian people will be on display. The flag of Palestine will be hoisted for the first time along with those of 80 countries participating in this year's fair. Also a book titled "Beirut 82" will be displayed at the Arab pavilion with an eye-witness illustrated account of the Sabra and Shatila massacres as seen by a Japanese photo-journalist.

## Seminar on marine fraud

AMMAN — A three-day seminar on marine fraud was held in Kuwait last week. It was organised by the United Arab Shipping Company. Participants from the UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Qatar attended the seminar which discussed the problems of marine fraud and piracy. Speaking to the 'Star' the Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry Mr. Ali Dajani said even though no representative from Jordan attended the seminar, he hopes to receive copies of its recommendations for distribution to members of the Chamber.

## New representative of Arab League in Paris

PARIS — Arab diplomatic sources here have announced that the term office of Mohammed Yazid, representative of the Arab League in Paris, will end at the beginning of next month. The name of his successor and his nationality have not yet been revealed, but it is believed that, of all the candidates from different Arab countries in line for the post, Melhem Ayache, from Tunisia, could be chosen.

## GCC meeting

ABU DHABI — Foreign Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet in Riyadh 15 May to discuss the latest developments in the Arab world and the Gulf area according to official sources here. United Arab Emirates' foreign ministry has received an official invitation from the GCC's general secretariat to attend the meeting.

## Gulf war rages on

NICOSIA — Sporadic clashes and artillery exchanges continued along the Iran-Iraq battlefield in the past week, according to war communiques issued by the combatants. A communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said Iraqi forces killed 16 Iranian troops and wounded others in the central sector of the front. It said the Iranians shelled the border towns of Mandali and Zurbateli, damaging several civilian installations. The Iranian Iranian News Agency also said the Iraqis sustained considerable casualties and damages when their positions were barraged by Iranian forces.

## PLOs in Nicaragua

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has stated that the news about the presence of 50 Palestinian pilots in Nicaragua is true.

## Palestine Press Service closed

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Interior Ministry Tuesday forced the closure of the Palestine Press Service (PPS) which provides Arabic press translations to diplomats and foreign correspondents. Ibrahim Karim, editor of PPS said he received a letter from the ministry's Jerusalem District representative earlier this month threatening legal action if he continued to distribute his newsletter. Karim said his troubles with the Israeli authorities began last September when he was accused of publishing a periodical without a license.

## AMEL, ADC provide medical aid for Lebanese war victims

WASHINGTON (Star) — Thirteen war-wounded children and teenagers arrived in the United States last month for specialised medical treatment.

The emergency airlift was organised by the AMEL Foundation, a private Lebanese medical and social agency, in co-operation with the Washington based American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC).

Among the casualties are victims of both the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the eight year Lebanese civil war.

This is the second group sent to the US for treatment by AMEL and ADC. The first, consisting of 13 children, arrived in February and have been dispersed among co-operating hospitals in different states.

The arrangement to treat a total of 50 children and teenagers in the US is an important goodwill gesture between the American and Lebanese peoples at a time of extreme suffering in Lebanon that has built up over a decade of war and civil strife. More than three thousand disabled war-victims remain in need of corrective surgery and other sophisticated and expensive forms of treatment.

Although the assistance provided to these children will make possible their return to normal productive lives, the long term solution of Lebanon's medical crisis depends upon the reconstruction and development of adequate facilities there.

The AMEL foundation, started in 1979 by a group of Lebanese professionals and volunteers, is primarily committed to this task with particular emphasis on community-based projects among the poorest sectors of the population, regardless of religious or regional background.

The founders, many of whom had been involved in other organisations or projects, are experienced in both medical and social work. The living conditions of large segments of the population were then in a perilous state and



Wounded Lebanese child in a wheelchair — victim of war.

many governmental institutions had ceased to function.

With the 1978 Israeli invasion of South Lebanon, the needs of the civilian population increased dramatically, not only in the area of emergency health care but also in other social fields.

AMEL set out to construct a network of clinics, child-care facilities and vocational training centres aimed at both relieving immediate problems and at developing longer term self-help projects.

During the 1982 siege of Beirut, AMEL joined with other local and

international agencies in providing emergency aid to thousands of war casualties. Today, AMEL is running two hospitals, one in the southern coastal town of Tyre and one in a slum area of Beirut. It is also running its medical, social, educational and economic projects throughout the rural south and the northeastern valley.

With the help of ADC and other concerned Americans it hopes to only to treat the worst casualties but also to begin to improve the lives of people in Lebanon.

## Role of Israeli airforce in Lebanon

By Oded Lifshitz

THE ISRAELI airforce has decided all wars in favour of Israel with the exception of the 1973 war when it lost about 83 planes. Israeli commanders attributed the defeat to lack of trained pilots because the crack pilots were released from the service in 1967 and went abroad with their families where they worked for small private companies with higher pay.

In October 1973 there was no shortage of pilots but there was a lack for trained and skilled pilots.

In the wake of the 1967 war an Israeli delegation left secretly to try to persuade the Israeli pilots to return home, but the delegation failed in its mission. As a result Israel had to concentrate on the young pilots.

On the eve of the war in Lebanon there were over 500 Israeli pilots at hand. After consultations among Israeli leaders, orders were issued on Friday 4 June 1982 to dispatch warplanes to strike against Palestinian targets in south Lebanon. The early air raids were carried out by 18 (F-16 and F-15) Phantom jets. During the first day of the war, the number of aircraft involved reached 68.

On Saturday 5 June 1982, orders were given to attack Lebanese territory. The airforce was given orders to pave the way for land forces that will attack on Sunday. 12 squadrons (36 planes each) participated in the operations. 38 tonnes of bombs were dropped over Lebanon every day. Air operations have cost Israel \$4 billion shekels.

The Israeli airforce was used intensively in this war more than any time before. And Israeli pilots committed very serious violations such as the use of internationally banned bombs. Civilian villages in the north were hit by 20 tons of bombs of which 70 per cent were dropped by the airforce. 80 per cent of the damage caused by bombs and tanks were also inflicted by the Israeli airforce. Bombs and tanks were

compared to the attacks on Berlin during World War II. The number of Israeli planes shot down over Lebanon came to 11 including a helicopter carrying wounded personnel. Palestinian forces shot down one F-16, a Skyhawk and two helicopters. Six Israeli pilots were killed and 8 others were injured during the war.

Some elements in the Israeli army showed signs of mutiny during the war. This had never happened before. In the second month of the war, 23 pilots were arrested by police on charges of refusing orders. After interrogations, pilots were sent to jail in Ashdod. This report, I believe, Lifshitz, a brother of the writer of this report, I believe, pilots in jail and Zeev Lifshitz said, "I was particularly angry about the war and I remember that 17 roads were made into Beirut castle. During the final stages of the war, we prohibited things were used. When I inquired about weapons I was told to carry out orders."

"We bombed Beirut castle for 36 hours until it fell on Monday, 7 June 1982. When Begin came to visit the castle he asked if anyone surrendered and he was told that no one had. He understood using banned bombs against civilians. He understood that this was a war of annihilation."

The Israeli force attacking Tyre requested air support. Forty planes were dispatched with orders not to shoot at the house standing. On Tuesday 8 June we continued our attack on Tyre and Rashidiya with 43 planes. I noticed many more chasing groups of civilians running out of Tyre. The war was a full war. There were claims that Palestinian resistance lived in camps there."

Military orders issued to pilots stated that if they did not follow orders they would be levelled and heavy attacks on the camps were in order to terrify people and compel them to

## The New Khomeini

By Shaul Bakhash

IRAN'S REVOLUTIONARY leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, is at long last moving to curb the excesses and brutalities of the country's Revolutionary Guards and committees, the revolutionary courts and prisons. Ironically, these overdue measures pose a grave risk to the stability of the regime.

The new dispensation was announced by Khomeini in December in an eight-point proclamation that Tehran's wits are already describing as "Khomeini's 10 Commandments." The proclamation seeks to prevent the Revolutionary Guards and committees from entering homes, making arrests, conducting searches and interrogations and confiscating private property without legal authorization.

It bans revolutionary bodies from tapping telephones, delving into the political and religious beliefs of job applicants, spying on the conduct of Iranians in the privacy of their homes and dismissing civil servants on flimsy evidence. It urges the courts to observe the norms of Islamic justice. To end the harassment of those unlucky enough to attract the attention of the revolutionary courts and committees, it offers a limited amnesty for past misdeeds, real and imagined. The list of new taboos provides a catalogue of the revolutionary organizations' routine activities in the past four years.

Khomeini's declaration carries more conviction than similar pronouncements in the past. He has himself made a dozen speeches over the last five weeks stressing the need to end revolutionary excesses. Committees have been formed to look into the activities of the revolutionary courts and hear citizens' complaints. Some revolutionary prosecutors, including the prosecutor of Qom, Khomeini's own city, have been dismissed.

The causes for this new concern for legality are not far to seek. They stem from practical considerations rather than any concern for individual rights. The coalition of fundamentalists and radicals in the Islamic Republic Party has consolidated its control of the revolution — but at fearful cost.

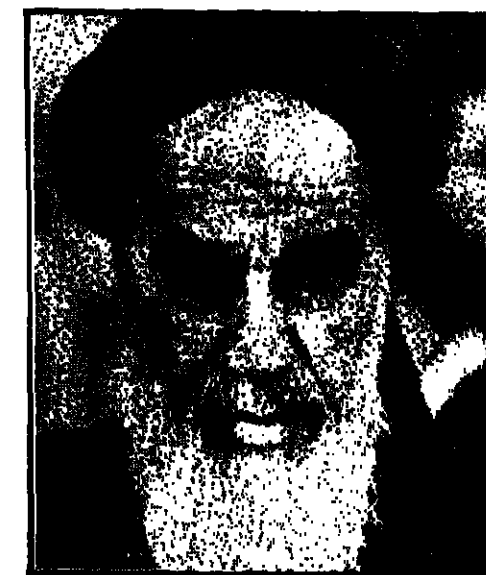
Support for the regime among the middle classes and even the urban masses has dissipated. The turnout in the recent elections for the Assembly of Experts, which will elect Khomeini's successor, was embarrassingly low. Insecurity and political apathy are widespread. The civil service is crippled because purge committees continue to expel competent persons to make room for new aspirants to office.

The tide of educated Iranians leaving the country, often by crossing the border at great risk into Turkey and Pakistan, has not ebbed. Business confidence is low, and there is growing recognition inside the government that nationalization and expropriation of private enterprises, notwithstanding, the Government cannot by itself bring about economic recovery.

The regime is not insensitive to criticism of human rights record by organizations such as Amnesty International, whose latest report on Iran records the reprehensible treatment of detainees in the country's prisons.

Moreover, while the Revolutionary Guards, courts and committees are an integral part of the ruling structure, they act independently, exert considerable leverage over domestic, economic and foreign policy and have made orderly government difficult for a succession of cabinets.

The pragmatists in the government who now have Khomeini's ear fear that if the revolutionary organi-



Ayatollah Khomeini

zations are not brought under control while Khomeini is alive, they will pitch the country into anarchy after his death.

But there are four reasons why the new policy is risky and why the whole enterprise may prove still-born.

First, Khomeini's proclamation aims at curbing the powers of the very organizations on which he has relied for crucial and unstinting support. For four years, the regime has governed through an unruly but highly effective network of Revolutionary Guards, committees and courts. It must now take the axe to the pillars of its own edifice.

Second, any serious attempt to set right old wrongs and punish past excesses is bound to point the finger at powerful figures, some closely identified with Khomeini himself. When middle-level prosecutors are dismissed, can leading revolutionary judges and prosecutors, who have sent hundreds of Iranians before the firing squads, not be held to account? Who will answer for the thousands of lives needlessly lost, the careers needlessly ruined?

Third, the proclamation represents a radical reversal of what, up to now, has been the prevailing ideology. The job is certain to strain the credibility of the regime. In his proclamation, for example, Khomeini described the violation of privacy and spying on people in their homes as a crime. Yet not long ago, he was urging schoolchildren to spy on their teachers, neighbours on neighbours.

Finally, there is Khomeini himself. In recent months, a more pragmatic group in the ruling coalition appears to have gained the upper hand with the Ayatollah. This is evident, for example, in the area of economic policy, where radical measures for the seizure of agricultural and urban property have been blocked, or watered down.

Khomeini has supported the Guardianship Council, a conservative body that rules on the constitutionality and Islamic legality of the laws. But in the past, and with good reason, he has balked at every initiative to bring the revolutionary organizations to heel.

(NYT)

## Israeli airforce in Lebanon

(continued from page 8)

times to surrender. No fires came out of camps at the time of the raids because Palestinian elements were dispersed to confront the advancing Israeli forces. I want to say there was no justification to attack cities and camps so brutally. This wasn't a war for the security of Galilee but a war of extermination. I did not obey orders because my colleagues and I were convinced that our victims were children, women and old people. Those responsible for the massacres have to be tried."

Pilot Simon said: "I heard a lot of talk about revenge from my fellow pilots when they told me that an Israeli pilot was put in the trunk of a car which drove through the streets of Sidon displaying his dead body. This should not have happened because it aroused the Israeli pilots who swore to take revenge. This revenge was savage. — It was a mass murder. When the Israeli forces could not enter Ain al-Hilwa camp, orders were given to the airforce to level the camp. Most of the bombs dropped on the camp were international law prohibited."

Major Do Yermia who was discharged from the army for his memoirs, he had to walk over dead bodies. "They have done all this to avenge the death of one pilot," he said.

Pilot Bo'az said: "I refused orders because this was an unfair war. We were cheated by our leaders. The acts of murder that took place made me feel ashamed of myself that I am an Israeli."

al-Hamishmar

## Khomeini's regime attacked

PARIS — A prominent religious Kurdish leader from Iran stated that the Khomeini regime is detested and too far from Islam because it has deprived Iranians of all their rights. The leader of Iranian Kurdistan, Sheikh Izziddine al-Husseini, added in a written statement that was circulated in Paris that the regime persecutes Muslim Sunnis and other religious and racial minorities. The survival of this regime is dependant on the war with Iraq. I am convinced, he said, that such a regime will not survive regardless of the umbrella it is using for protection. The Kurdish leader appealed to all opposition groups to join ranks to topple Khomeini.

## PLO to set up an airline

BEIRUT — News circulated here said that the PLO plans to establish an airline company with the participation of Palestinian businessmen from the Gulf countries. The Lebanese weekly 'al-Shira' reported that the idea stemmed from the PLO's need to transport its fighters from one location to another, now that they are deployed in many Arab countries.

## Arab Journalists Conference

AMMAN — The Press Association was notified by the Permanent Office of the Federation of Arab Journalists that the seventh conference of the federation will be held in Baghdad on 28 May.

## World Bank loan for Egypt

WASHINGTON — The World Bank announced that it has approved a \$38 million loan to Egypt for the construction of 22 vocational training centres and providing instructors. The bank's statement said that the project estimated at \$79.3 million will increase skilled labour in the construction and industry sectors.

## Camerawoman held in Lebanon

BEIRUT — An Italian embassy spokesman said that the Lebanese government has decided to expel an Italian camerawoman working for the Associated Press in Beirut. The woman — 30 years old — was taken to an unknown location by security men. Prime Minister Wazzan told the Italian embassy, that she will be expelled from Lebanon because of her connections with undesirable elements.

## Military airport in Shuf region

BEIRUT — Israeli forces began earth levelling in 'Ain Zahalta area/Shuf district for the purpose of constructing a second military airport in Lebanon, the army's radio reported Monday. 'Ain Zahalta is located on the eastern slopes of Barouk mountain where the Israelis have been demanding to set up early warning stations within the security arrangements with Lebanon. The first military airport was established in Damur about 20 km south of Beirut and is capable of receiving Hercules C-230 transport planes. Lebanese officials have expressed concern about this development because they see it as a plan to put Israeli forces permanently in Lebanon.

## New representative of Arab League in Paris

PARIS — Arab diplomatic sources here have announced that the term office of Mohammed Yazid, representative of the Arab League in Paris, will end at the beginning of next month. The name of his successor and his nationality have not yet been revealed, but it is believed that, of all the candidates from different Arab countries in line for the post, Melhem Ayache, from Tunisia, could be chosen.



# middle east

## Egypt, Soviet Union sign co-operation agreement

By Philip Finnegan

Star Cairo Correspondent

AN ASSIDHER move towards normalisation of relations, Egypt and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on scientific and cultural cooperation.

The agreement provides for student exchanges, strengthening relations between Egyptian and Soviet universities, and cooperation in scientific research, medicine, tourism and communications. Details have not yet been revealed.

This is the most obvious sign yet of the improvement in relations between the two countries since President Hosni Mubarak assumed power. Yet there have been other indications of this new rapprochement. Trade between the two countries increased by a \$100 million to \$150 million in the past year, and several high ranking visitors, including the son of the Soviet foreign minister, have come to Cairo on official visits recently.

Mubarak's moves to improve relations contrast sharply with those of the late President Anwar Sadat. His anti-Soviet rhetoric culminated in the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador and over a 1000 Soviet civilian experts in September 1981 for alleged Soviet attempts to foment sectarian strife between Egypt's Muslim majority and its Christian minority.

Improving Egypt-Soviet relations is a sensitive topic in Cairo. According to an Egyptian editor, President Mubarak has been angered by suggestions in the Western press that Egypt is trying to show its displeasure with American Middle East policy, following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, by upgrading its relations with the Soviet Union. "The president considers this an attempt to sabotage our relations with the United States," said the editor. "The United States has an ambassador in Moscow. Why shouldn't we?"

As a result, the Egyptian government has been keen to downplay the signing of the cultural and scientific agreement on Sunday. A Western television network that attempted to cover the signing was politely turned away by Egyptian officials.

President Mubarak is believed to have told American President Ronald Reagan during his visit to Washington last January that it was only a matter of time before a Soviet ambassador would be invited back to Cairo.

Western diplomatic officials have expressed their bewilderment at the failure to yet exchange ambassadors, though Egypt has clearly already agreed in principle.

Western diplomats speculate that the cautious improvement in relations is part of a new Soviet drive to regain lost prestige in the area. Pointing to the Libyan-Soviet friendship treaty and the Soviet decision to deploy Sam-5 missiles in Syria, one Western diplomat noted: "The Soviet have obviously decided to be more assertive in supporting their friends in the Middle East since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. They are determined not to lose any further ground to the United States."

## A journalist's views on President Sadat's policies

By Kathy Spillman

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The assassination of the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat did not come as a surprise to journalist David Hirst who, along with journalist Irene Beeson, critically documented the domestic and foreign policies of his government in their book, "Sadat". Mr. Hirst was personally attacked by Sadat shortly before his death for his criticisms of his regime.

"ABC was doing a documentary on Sadat and wanted a balanced report. So they asked me for a critical opinion of him," Mr. Hirst told the Star. "They brought the tapes of the interview with me to Egypt for processing which were then confiscated by the Egyptian intelligence."

The tapes emerged at Sadat's famous press conference in which he chastised the Western media for being critical of his crackdown on over 1000 Egyptian dissidents, "from Mohammed Hassanien Helkal to the lowest Muslim brother," said Mr. Hirst. "The press conference was a disaster for Sadat. He finally showed his other personality to the West which was thought of him as a rational, calm and peaceful Arab personality. He indulged in the wild rhetoric and screaming denunciations that had become so familiar to the Arabs."

Mr. Hirst, who has become internationally renowned for his in-depth and accurate reporting on Middle East events since he began working for "The Guardian" in 1964, said that Sadat went to Jerusalem in 1977 out of desperation, rather than out of strength of his position in Egypt. "The October war of 1973 was not the great victory he proclaimed it was. Egypt was on the verge of a great military defeat until the two superpowers intervened. It also didn't produce the economic prosperity that he promised the Egyptian people," he said.

Mr. Hirst pointed out that at the time of Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, only one-tenth of the Sinai had been liberated by Egypt and the country's economy was on the edge of ruin. There was also the danger that Sadat would be forced into another war he could not politically or economically afford. It was then Sadat decided to test Egypt's state with the US. "The 1977 food riots, which ignited because the government removed subsidies on basic food commodities was a turning point for Sadat. Sadat had to move quickly and radically if he was to preserve his power base," he said. Mr. Hirst was expelled from Egypt after his critical reporting of the food riots.

### Reckless courage

Mr. Hirst described Sadat's peace initiative as "reckless courage", adding that if he had adhered to the principles outlined in his speech to the Israeli Knesset, which was really an eloquent statement of the Arab position on the Palestine problem, other Arab states wouldn't have been so adverse to his visit to Jerusalem. Instead, he allowed himself to be persuaded into signing a separate peace treaty with Israel in the hopes that American aid would rescue Egypt's economy. "Sadat believed he would prompt them to come around to the Arab position, but instead Regim remained intransigent as ever," he said.

Mr. Hirst doubted if any other Arab government would undertake the same sort of drastic peace initiative as Sadat did. "Egypt, being the largest Arab country, was able to endure the isolation of the Arab world. And it was the only confrontation state that Israel was willing to return its occupied territory to," he said.

Mr. Hirst commented that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is adhering "rather religiously" to the Camp David accords, in spite of constant provocation from Israel, the most serious being the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The domestic posture of Mubarak is also similar to Sadat's, but added that he is demonstrating a willingness to implement reforms. "The trial of Sadat's brother is an evidence that Mubarak wants to curb the most blatant nepotism of the Sadat regime, but so far he has been unwilling or unable to eradicate the pervasive corruption that flourished under Sadat," he said.

Mr. Hirst said that if President Mubarak wants to survive, "he will have to take the bull by the horns and implement sweeping measures to lessen the great disparities of wealth that grew because of Sadat's open-door policy."

Mr. Hirst has stationed in Beirut ever since the beginning of his journalistic career and has witnessed the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. He described the present situation in Beirut as relatively secure for the first time in seven years, but only because of the "injection of even more foreign armies," he said.

He pointed out that Israel has just completed building a new airport in Danour and is successfully flooding the Lebanese market with Israeli-made goods. "The Lebanese government has tried to prevent this, but not successfully. The Israelis have complained about the government trying to impose restrictions on Lebanese businessmen doing business with Israel," he said.

### Palestinians

Mr. Hirst said that the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon is rapidly deteriorating and are especially being persecuted in Sidon, with Palestinian families living outside the refugee camps suffering the most. "The Israelis are playing a double game in South Lebanon. They prohibit the Gemayel government from establishing its authority there so the Phalangists can attack the Palestinians. Then the Israelis intervene and tell the world they're protecting civilians there," he noted.

According to Mr. Hirst, the overall objective of Israel's strategy in South Lebanon is to "create dependencies and collaborators among all the groups there in order to divide and rule Lebanon according to its own national interests."

Mr. Hirst said he was not optimistic about the outcome of the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal negotiations. "If the present peace negotiations fail, Regim will be faced with two choices. Either he will back down from his demands and withdraw from Lebanon, which would be a great political humiliation for him, or he will initiate phase II of the Lebanon war and strike at Syrian positions in the Bekaa Valley," he said.



President Hosni Mubarak: Return of the Soviets



Late President Anwar Sadat

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Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General  
Telecommunications Corp.  
Amman - Jordan.

## Evils of India would horrify Mahatma

BOMBAY (ONS) — Outside the Regal Theatre where "Gandhi" is previewing to enthusiastic crowds, thousands of men, women and thin children sleep on the pavement among scuttling rats. India today is not what Mahatma Gandhi would have wished.

"Gandhi would be horrified at India if he came back today," said Pratulla Chandra Sen, 86, a Gandhi follower and for 19 years Chief Minister of West Bengal. "There is not a single thing that would please him. 'All the social evils are here - constant, mad race for power, corruption at all levels, a centralized economy. We love Gandhi like the West loves Jesus Christ, yet we only pay him lip service. The worst evil - keeping the untouchable caste - continues.'"

Indians are proud of the image created of their country by the Richard Attenborough film of the life of Mahatma Gandhi - the political saint whose tasks led millions of Indians to non-violent resistance to British colonial rule. But the image has little to do with the reality. Since 30 January, 1948, when a fanatic Hindu assassin put three bullets into the frail advocate of egalitarianism, India has largely ignored his teaching.

The film has opened a deep rift in India, dividing generations and raising questions about the economic and political future of this, the world's most populous democracy, with its 685 million people.

"No one of my age is enthusiastic about Gandhi," said a recent college graduate over coffee after seeing the film in Bombay. "We are quite cynical. We see him as being exploited by politicians. In school we are forced to read about him and we feel he was a sanctimonious old clump. You have to fight against Gandhism like you do against your parents."

"On our own we never did much reading about Gandhi," admits Laxmi, 32, a reporter at the Times of India in Bombay. "And the people who wear khadi (homespun) cloth tend to look down on us," he said, indicating his Western-style sweater and pants.

"Gandhism may not be relevant in India today. The theme is love everyone - turn the other cheek - but in present circumstances with population up about double what it was when Gandhi died) people won't have patience to listen to a man

of that type." Gandhi opposed industrialization, calling it "a curse for mankind" and favoured labour-intensive cottage industries which would make every village of 250 families virtually self-sufficient. India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, repudiated Gandhi's economics and turned to socialist-style central planning and development of heavy industry.

The result is a web of inefficient bureaucratic controls limiting free enterprise, widespread corruption in everything from a university seat to a cement allocation, and 200 million illiterates between the ages of 15 and 35.

"The economic stagnation is partly due to giving too much importance to the ideas of Gandhi," said one Bombay businessman, Hayat Sirri, after seeing the Gandhi film. "The over-emphasis on labour-intensive industries such as handlooms, and creating jobs through obsolete technology are hardly designed to promote the quick growth needed in India."

"I think Gandhi would have changed his views had he lived to see that modernisation has led to jobs in Korea, Hong Kong and Pakistan."

"Gandhi's greatest achievement was the use of non-violence where people fighting against injustice are too weak to get redress by force - like Martin Luther King in the US. But non-violent opposition only works on an enemy who is sensitive to public opinion."

Gandhians, however, blame India's problems on "the failure of capital-intensive industry" and call for a return to "small is beautiful".

Professor Ram Lal Parikh, vice-chairman of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi (foundation) in New Delhi, said: "People are very slowly coming back to Gandhi. Even the Government of India now calls for appropriate technology which can stimulate village-based economic growth without uprooting traditional life-styles."

The film about Gandhi has been well received here. For those who can afford to see it, it awakens interest in Indian roots and pride that the world appreciates the uniquely Indian blend of spiritual and political leadership Gandhi gave.

But for frail children bunched up under sacks among the rats and the rubbish near Bombay's Regal Cinema, Mahatma Gandhi is merely the name of the street they call home.



Shopping with a difference. This French woman paddles home from a nearby grocery store after the river Marne burst its banks and flooded the little town of Esbly, South East of Paris. The floods were caused by torrential rain which hit the region this week.

## Famine fears again grow in Ethiopia

By Alastair Matheson

NAIROBI — Two hundred thousand people died in the disastrous Ethiopian famine of 1974-75. Now, as the cycle of drought and crop failure repeats itself, there is no longer imperial neglect to blame.

The question is whether the Marxist-Leninist regime of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, backed by international relief agencies, can prevent a recurrence of that tragedy.

The lesson has already been well and truly learnt that the worn-out farmlands of Ethiopia's northern provinces are no longer able to support the dense populations they have been carrying. Massive movements of peasant families out of Wollo and Agre have not yet gone nearly far enough.

Those selected for this "thinning out" have been treated as national heroes, applauded by villagers and townspeople along the route they travel in buses with a barest minimum of belongings to start a new life in alien surroundings in sparsely populated western Ethiopia.

The drought cycle has come round again while there are still too many mouths to feed in the more marginal parts of Wollo, Agre, Entrea and Gondar. Official accounts indicate that 13 out of Ethiopia's 14 provinces have been affected by fa-

mine or near-famine since the beginning of the year. Signs point to the possibility of another national disaster.

Relief workers first spotted signs of famine towards the end of last year, when they noticed food grain prices in village markets in Wollo soaring upwards. Their fears of a serious drop in food production were confirmed as people began to starve on the few roads which led to major markets.

That was in January. By February whole families were leaving their ancestral lands in search of food. Soon there was a run on the grain markets as people tried to buy up what little was available to tide themselves over to the next harvest, which is still many months away.

The Ethiopian government believes a million people face immediate famine, with this threat possibly being extended to include another four million. Most relief agencies suggest the figures have been grossly inflated in the hope of getting more generous allocations of food aid from Western nations.

The United Nations has set the target figure of those in need at 650,000 and agencies such as Unicef are making their provisions for emergency aid on that basis.

A breakdown shows that, as in 1973, the worst-hit area is Wollo, not the east of Addis Ababa. (ONS)

## Guerrilla threat to Nicaraguan regime

By Paul Ellman and Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista regime is confronted with the most serious challenge yet to its survival, with large forces of right-wing guerrillas now operating in the dense forests which cover the mountainous border with Honduras.

In attacks which the Sandinistas claim to have repulsed, groups of guerrillas, some 500-strong, struck deep inside the country in late March, with the fiercest clashes in the Matagalpa region, only 70 miles north of the capital, Managua. Although details of the fighting remain obscure, it is clear casualties have been the highest since armed rebels began cross-border incursions two years ago.

Washington has been coy about the fighting. The American UN ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick, told the Security Council that accusations of US involvement were a "myth", but the CIA is known to run covert operations in Honduras. Although the CIA's primary purpose is to frustrate the flow of weapons into El Salvador, its activities have the added benefit, from the US perspective, of helping to destabilise the Sandinistas.

Without ammunition supplies from Nicaragua, guerrilla activity in El Salvador would diminish substantially, relieving the Reagan Administration of one of its biggest headaches of how to get funds through Congress to keep the Salvadoran army at sufficient strength to allow elections later this year and some respite for the shattered economy. Washington's stake, therefore, in what is happening in the hills of northern Nicaragua is considerable.

President Reagan has used a \$19 million fund to finance the covert operations against the Sandinistas, and the insurgents also enjoy access to the Honduran army and to Argentine advisers,

who continue to operate despite vastly improved relations between Buenos Aires and Managua brought about by the Falklands war.

The US diplomatic campaign against the Sandinistas has been stepped up in tune with the increased armed effort against them. Although Washington's chief cause for complaint against the Sandinistas stems from their aid to Salvadorean guerrillas, the Reagan regime's hostility to Marxist rule on the American mainland is such that it has long been a matter of policy never to allow it to take root.

The Sandinistas have played into Reagan's hands by failing to hold elections as promised and by the steady erosion of civil liberties.

This week the Sandinistas were forced to concede that, despite the build-up of their forces with Soviet bloc help, and the imposition of a state of siege in five border provinces late last year, they have been unable to prevent their enemies from stepping up the pressure.

Even more ominous, from the Sandinistas' point of view, was the admission at the UN that the rebels have established a permanent presence inside the country. The Sandinista forces, despite Soviet bloc help, now appear as impotent in dealing with insurgency from the Right as the Salvadoran Army, with US help, has been in countering guerrillas from the Left.

This week's attacks were the work of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), the anti-Sandinista coalition generally considered to enjoy the least popular support of all the groups opposed to the regime in Managua but the one that has allegedly benefited most from US support.

The FDN is vilified by the Sandinistas because of the ties many of its leaders had with the late dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle, who

was overthrown nearly four years ago, and because many of its soldiers are former members of Somoza's ruthless National Guard.

The FDN is held in deep contempt by the other principal element in the anti-Sandinista opposition, the Democratic Revolutionary Front (ARDE), which is based in Nicaragua's southern neighbour, Costa Rica.

Arde is considered the one opposition force with a genuine mass following inside Nicaragua, largely due to the presence in its leadership of Eden Pastora, a flamboyant figure, who, as Co-

mandante Cero (Commander Zero), was the military architect of the Sandinista victory in 1979.

Pastora broke with the Sandinistas last year, accusing them of creating a one-party Marxist-Leninist State. He is now also bitterly disillusioned with the United States for its support of the FDN.

However, the growing FDN successes are likely to intensify pressure on Pastora to make good the threats he was issuing late last year that he would launch his own armed offensive by mid-1983.

## 'Protect us or we quit' say Zimbabwe farmers

By John Edlin

HARARE, ZIMBABWE (API) — White Matabeleland farmers, braced for a new wave of terror against civilians after armed dissidents cold-bloodedly shot dead an elderly couple and their two teenage grand-daughters with single bullets from a revolver, are demanding a tougher crack-down on lawlessness in their strife-torn province.

"We've had enough," a neighbour of the victims who would not be identified said in a telephone interview. "We've spoken among ourselves and decided that unless the government can crush these murderers we may find it's not worthwhile sticking around here."

The Commercial Farmers' Union representing white farmers who are the foundation stone of Zimbabwe's economy, has sought an early meeting with military and government chiefs "to discuss means to protect the lives of its members," President Jim Smith said.

The farmers earn most of Zimbabwe's foreign exchange from exports, hire most workers and supply the bulk of the country's food.

After a lull in violence in Matabeleland since new year dissidents said by the government to be loyalist runaway Opposition leader Joshua Nkomo recently kidnapped an ailing 67-year-old white farmer from his farm near Bulawayo. Then, in one of the most brutal attacks on whites since the end of the seven-year independence war in December 1979, six gunmen ordered the elderly couple and their grandchildren on to their kitchen floor and shot each through the head with single bullets from the family revolver.

Eric Stratford, 66, his wife Christine, 62, and their grandchildren who have not been named by police, were earlier paraded at gunpoint by the dissidents before their farm workers who denounced the farmer for being a "bad boss."

It was "class terrorist execution style" shyness, one police investigator said.







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## Mr Secretary's burden

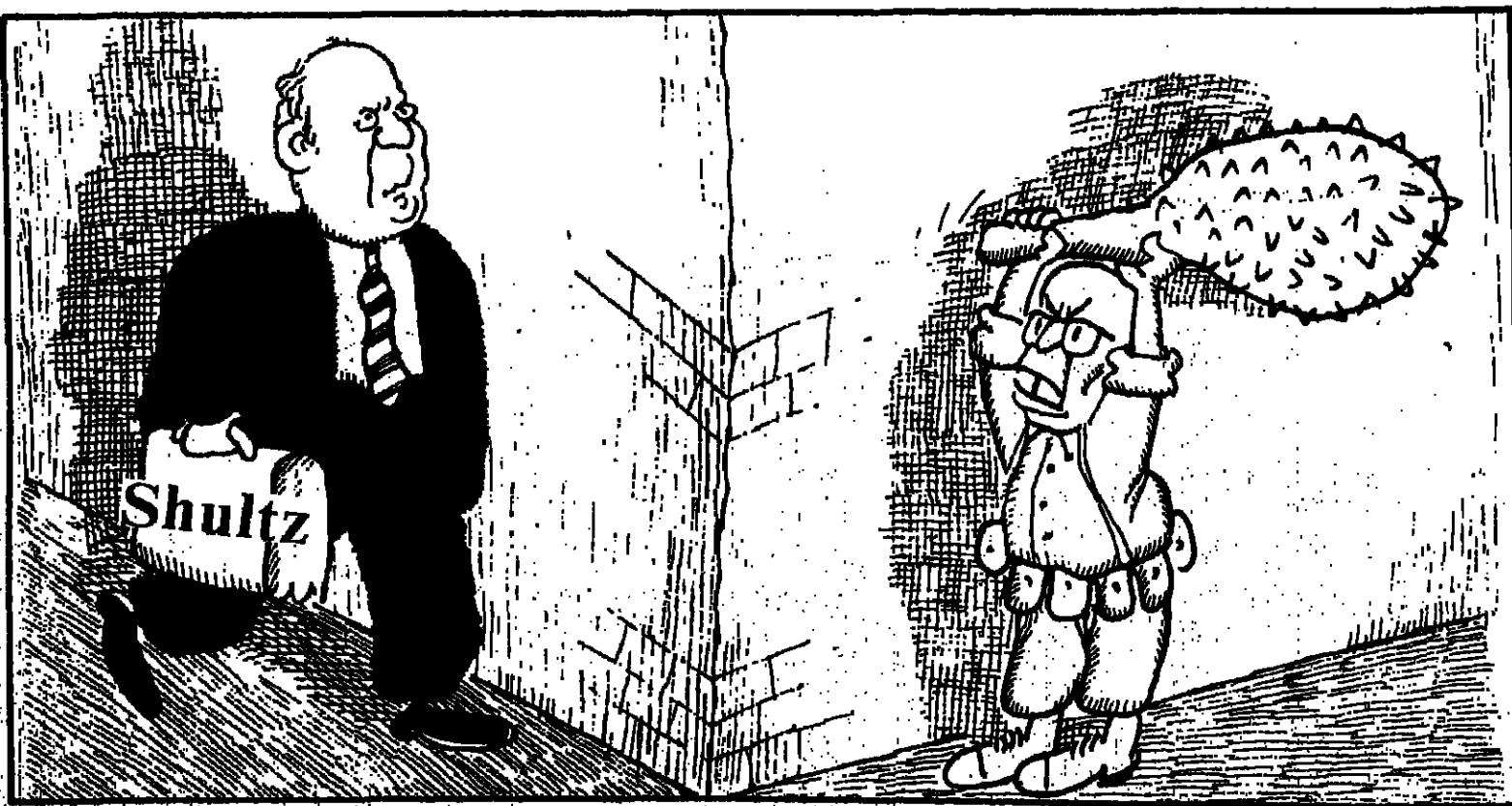
DESCRIBING US SECRETARY of State George Shultz's trip to the Middle East to revive the stalled Lebanese-Israeli negotiations and thereby restore viability to the defunct Reagan initiative, which, incidentally Mr Shultz and others blamed the PLO exclusively for its failure, is simply a matter of too little, too late. Mr Shultz will quickly discover that his mission, like that of US Envoy Philip Habib, will become a victim of his own government's refusal to accept and deal with the most obvious and blatant obstacle to peace in the Middle East, one that even an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will not solve. Unfortunately, it will probably only be after he returns from office that Mr Shultz will admit that the real enigma of the Middle East was Israel's denial of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, of which the occupation of Lebanon was merely one facet of Israel's policy to negate this inalienable right.

President Reagan is mistaken if he believes that by sending his secretary of state to the Middle East, he will demonstrate his sincerity towards finding a just solution to the Lebanese and Palestinian problem. And thus miraculously restore all the confidence and hope, moderate Arabs have held in the ability of America to halt Israeli aggression and mediate a just and honourable peace for all parties to the conflict. The fact is that the Arabs are just plain angry and fed-up with half-hearted and repetitive gestures and policy statements on the part of the US to placate Arab fears and anger, while the funneling of more US arms and aid for Israel continues unabated.

While the Arabs are only too familiar with US connivance and true intentions towards this region, they find it particularly disconcerting that Mr Shultz is only now becoming actively involved in the moribund withdrawal negotiations between Lebanon and Israel. Mr Shultz, more than any other member of the Reagan administration, is versed in the realities of the geo-politics of the Middle East. And it is Mr Shultz who curiously remained aloof and quiet as the negotiations on occupied Lebanon stalled and the Reagan plan stumbled over its contradictions.

Any new initiative towards peace is welcome in this area. But it is difficult to see how Mr Shultz's visit will help speed the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Israelis have every reason to ensure that his trip ends in failure, knowing very well that if the US administration is successful in restoring Lebanon's sovereignty, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip will inevitably be the next area of active US involvement.

It is up to the Reagan administration to prevent yet another embarrassing setback for its Middle East policy, caused by an intransigent and costly ally. As Mr Reagan has personally committed himself to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon, he must realize that his credibility with moderate Arabs hinges on the success of Mr Shultz's visit. There is no margin for error this time, and there is no room at the negotiating table for those intent on establishing their hegemony at the expense of peace and moderation.



## COMMENTARY

### What is the purpose of Mr. Shultz's visit?

By Abdul Rahim Omar  
Ad-Dustour Columnist

THE VISIT to the Middle East by Mr. George Shultz, falls on a too late a date because the US secretary of state made his way to the Far East and Europe but did not consider passing by the Middle East just for once. What is the purpose of the visit, and what could it achieve? The Lebanese talks are about to collapse due to the Israeli stubborn stand. Reagan's initiative is dying due to the failure of the American role in the Lebanese negotiations. This is the sad picture awaiting Mr. Shultz in the Middle East.

Mr. Shultz's visit aims at assuring the Arab countries of Reagan's determination to proceed with his peace project, and at inviting Jordan to join the negotiations through pressure from the Arab countries, and finally to revive the talks regarding Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

We doubt that Mr. Shultz will succeed in his mission unless he carries with him an explicit warning to

stubborn in the Lebanese peace negotiations and if he does not halt the construction of settlements in the West Bank.

Such a warning could have been delivered from Washington directly without having Mr. Shultz travel all the way to the Middle East, had the US administration the determination to break the Israeli intransigence and to force Israel to accept peace. Mr. Shultz's trip will change nothing unless he has the necessary authority to curb Israeli arrogance. Lebanon has offered the maximum while the Arabs have announced in For summit that they are prepared to discuss a peaceful settlement with Israel.

The problem lies with Israel, which has rejected all peace initiatives and is still trying to impose terms on Lebanon. The Arab countries to international law and to the UN, and to the Arab League.

Palatine — is definite, and that is why many Arabs refrain from co-operating with the United States because they fear failure and its devastating results on all parties.

Mr. Shultz is requested to give his country's sincere first and foremost, indulging into any peace project with the Arab countries. America's failure in Lebanon has exposed it as unable to fulfill any pledge or commitment. Unless the US proves it is capable of dealing courageously with Israel, it would not be long before the US has to quit playing the mediator's role in the Middle East. The more conviction there is that the US is unable to proceed with its efforts in the Middle East, the more urgent the call will be to relieve her from this mission and to restore the problem to the international arena.

Shultz's visit is a necessary step towards the Middle East peace process, but it is not a magic wand.

## QUOTES

"Over the last five years my Prime Minister has told me several times that no one in Europe understands the meaning of fair play. Only the British understand it." — Sir James Scott-Hopkins, British Member of the European Parliament, Strasbourg.

"There's nothing wrong with patronage, it's the abuse of patronage that's the problem." — Bernard Spink, Chicago mayoral candidate.

"Half the citizens take no holiday at all." — Premier Pierre Mauroy of France.

"We leave it to the PLO and to the Palestinian people to choose the ways and means for the salvation of themselves and their land for the realization of their declared aims in the manner they see fit." — King Hussein of Jordan, abandoning negotiations with Yasser Arafat.

"Those advisers who persuaded Mr. Reagan that King Hussein could be manoeuvred were misguided. Hussein has been elusive for 10 years and he is still elusive today." — Dr. Robert Pranger, director of International Studies, Georgetown University, Washington.

"I am still homesick, stateside, without a real identification card." — Yasser Arafat, PLO chairman.

"I'm concerned because the dangers we are facing today are more serious than the external threat. We're now at a crossroads. Either the situation will escalate and we'll go down into an abyss, or we will stop." — Yitzhak Navon, Israeli ambassador to the UN.

"A hard task is before us, but it is a task that must be done." — Abba Eban, Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## Kamel Abu Jaber



### George Shultz's trip to the Middle East

Greetings to Jerusalem!

MR. GEORGE SHULTZ'S trip to the Middle East supposedly expresses President Reagan's continued interest in the affairs of the area. Whether it is to be another "fact-finding" trip or to give advice to the leaders of the area is, however, another question. Nine months ago, when Mr. Shultz became secretary of state, the world expected a certain amount of progress towards reaching a settlement of the Middle East conflict. The expectancy was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Shultz was familiar with the Middle East and its war and peace, or rather no-war — no-peace issues. Since then, Israel has occupied the south of Lebanon and is currently making threatening noises towards the Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley. Also since that time, Israel has increased its colonies in the West Bank and Gaza and Mr. Begin, this past week, threatened to have Israeli law applicable in the Syrian Golan Heights.

You are welcome, Mr. Shultz, to visit the Middle East, a traditionally hospitable area that has always welcomed visitors and travellers. We hope however, that this trip by a very serious and conscientious man like yourself is not just another trip designed merely as a show of interest by your administration, but a trip that will provide the tools necessary to implement a Middle East dialogue that may eventually lead to peace between the Israelis and the Arabs. Many Arabs, young and old alike are already arguing that no meaningful dialogue can take place between a fanatic like Mr. Begin who considers himself a biblical figure, and mere mortals, meaning leaders of the contemporary Arab world. The United States must rethink not only its foreign policy towards the Middle East couched as it is in lofty ideals of justice and peace, however these may be understood, but also its methods of implementation. Otherwise, the "moderates" will progress into immobility.

Many Arabs are urging just that. They are doing so because of the creeping realization that indeed only steel can meet steel and while steel is currently beyond our grasp, one day it will not be. Instead of our suing for peace we should wait until we acquire the knowledge, the will and the strength. It is said by many Arabs that such trips, and we have been deluded by many of them, only serve to further sap our will.

The first of September 1982, President Reagan, launched his initiative for peace. The Arabs, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, expressed and continue to express interest. On the other hand, Israel, whose life line morally, politically, militarily and economically depends on America, spurned the initiative and continues to do so. In the meantime, American hesitation to apply real pressure on Israel continues. Surely it is realized by those Americans in positions of power, that without the United States, Israel would be in very deep trouble within a matter of months. Now that the Reagan administration is already in trouble with Mr. Begin and the Zionist lobby in the United States, can we expect him to precipitate a real confrontation with Israel? Is it too much to expect an Eisenhower-type stand from Mr. Reagan?

Mr. Shultz must know that it is Israel that has been procrastinating on troop withdrawal from Lebanon. After 33 negotiating sessions with the Lebanese and with full participation of Mr. Philip Habib, personal representative of Mr. Reagan, the Israeli — Lebanese negotiations are still bogged down. Israel says that it agrees to full Lebanese sovereignty over Lebanese territory and complete withdrawal from Lebanon while at the same time insisting that Mayor Saad Haddad be given the post of Lebanese officer in charge of the border areas. The sovereignty of Lebanon, it seems, does not include the right to appoint her own border officers but only those previously agreed upon and approved by Israel. Israel also insists on joint Israeli — Lebanese border patrols on Lebanese territory at the same time stating it agrees to complete withdrawal.

Many people in the Arab world wonder at the great capacity of Israel for double-talk and political manipulation. How did Israel, dependent as it is on America, succeed in foiling the Reagan initiative? How did Israel succeed in changing the peace effort from a comprehensive settlement to that of mere withdrawal from Lebanon? Why does the United States still insist that the Palestine Liberation Organization does not truly represent the Palestinians? Would the Americans agree to be represented by the Canadians at any level of international negotiation let alone questions of destiny? No answers to these questions are required since no one seems to have the power to change the course of Israeli intransigence. In Arabic there is a proverb that goes: "The bare hand cannot withstand the point of a dagger."

"A hard task is before us, but it is a task that must be done." — Abba Eban, Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## World immigrant problems: The case of Western Europe

Continued from page 13

Europe, the following figures are given. As far back as 1970, immigrants in Germany — mostly Italians, Yugoslavs and Turks — counted only a little fewer than 3 million strong, 4.8 per cent of the total population. In France, immigrants (mostly Spaniards, Algerians and Portuguese) claimed a little more than 3 million in number and as high as 6.4 per cent of the total population. In Britain, the largest immigrant group came from the Irish Republic, but the most acute problems accompanied the influx of coloured immigrant groups, mainly from the Commonwealth countries of India, Pakistan and Jamaica.

All in all, white, coloured and black immigrant labour reached as high as 5 per cent of the total population.

But what happened when the surging wave of economic boom began to subside during the early seventies? The case of Britain can be taken to typify the acuteness of the friction that arose in Western Europe over the two last dry decades. In Britain, the immigrant crisis had mainly had its roots in the employment, on a permanent basis, of coloured labour flooding into the country from India and Pakistan. Before 1962, such Commonwealth immigrants were allowed to reside and work anywhere in Britain, but especially in heavily industrialized centres like London, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds, because their hands were badly needed at the time to perform the unskilled and routine jobs in the textile and transport industries. But when Britain started to suffer from the quagmire of economic distress, racialist turmoil settled in.

Racialist campaigns against coloured labour, in particular, aroused by the fears local workers were made to feel towards the new-comers by the labour aristocracy and the local labour force, those racialist campaigns managed to stop unrestricted Commonwealth immigration in 1962. This measure, however, contradicted the economic interests of British financiers, who, if the blockage of immigration had continued, would have lost their chance of playing the "reserve labour card" against local labour for good. Consequently, the 1971 Act allowed resumption of the inflow of fore-

ign labour, and so poured hot oil on the already raging fire of racialist discrimination. Such a fascist demagogue agitator as Enoch Powell had gained a dangerous following among the deceived local labour.

And what added to the predicament of the immigrant labour force, and especially of the Commonwealth importees, was that these latter were now to have, through the same 1971 Act, the same market situation as aliens rather than citizens of the Commonwealth. The threat of deportation if any immigrant lost his job became a powerful weapon for the employer to wield on the charge of indiscipline. Although normally speaking, Commonwealth residents in Britain are peace-abiding and hard working, they got to feel doubly insecure. Not only were they threatened with deportation, or at least with lower wages, but they also had to buffet against the surging wave of outrageous racial discrimination. "Paki-Bashing", that is lying in ambush for a lonely home-going Pakistani and then having his face cruelly scratched by broken bottle bottoms carried by head-shaved masked native hooligans (skin-heads) soon became common practices in the slum areas of the big industrial cities, where the coloured workers dwell.

The British police more often than not stood aside watching, or deliberately connived at the commission of such atrocities. Had it not been for some enlightened groups among the local labour, who, not deceived by the trickery of labour aristocracy, volunteered to defend the victims, racial tension and violence would have escalated beyond control.

Nevertheless, "informal discrimination" has managed to seize even the blacks in its grip. The riots which the blacks — a more compact group than their coloured fellow workers though equally deprived of political rights — retaliated with against the police's underhand encouragement of racial discrimination in the streets of the city of Liverpool about a year ago — those riots only stand as a dangerous signal of a potential outburst of violence in Britain. This might still flare up unless local labour start to understand that they and immigrant labour belong to the same front.

## letters

To the editor:

Why did you not have the comics — section in your 14 April issue? Many students at our school feel very strongly that you should have the comics. I myself spent more than 10 minutes looking for the comics. Likewise my fellow students. I feel that once you start something you should continue it. I am truly disgusted.

Ramsey Taylor  
Amman

Dear Ramsey:

The Jerusalem Star is a growing newspaper. This process of growing up is often very difficult and requires editorial decisions to be taken all the time. These decisions do not always satisfy our readers. As you might have noticed the Star carried World Paper supplement on 14 April issue. We had to cancel some 16 pages of the regular Star pages to fit in the supplement. One of those "killed" was the comics. This will happen once every month so I hope you will understand the reason and bear with us until we find a better solution. Meanwhile, let me draw your attention to what we have introduced a new Star-kids page, which also carries comic strips. So changing the format of the paper is not always frustrating or as you well put it... disgusting.

The editor

## Our image and their films

By Osama El-Sherif

WESTERN FILM-MAKERS are getting used to spending thousands of dollars researching the lives of great Third World figures and then producing Oscar-winning films on them. "Gandhi", "Lion of the Desert" on the life and death of the Libyan nationalist Omar Al-Mukhtar and "The message" on Prophet Muhammad are just recent examples on such productions.

It is amazing that all of these productions were financed, researched and directed by Western companies. Even the actors in many of them Westerners. And because of this the Indian public is saying that "Gandhi" was a superb production, but very far from illustrating the real Gandhi. The same can be said of other productions.

It is disheartening to know that many fascinating personalities of the Arab and Islamic world such as Gamal Abdul Nasser or Saladin, are still unknown to the world or to us; what adds to our frustration is that European film makers and producers are the only people who research and bring these personalities back to life and not the Arabs.

What happens to all the money Arab governments allocate for educational and

cultural purposes? If do not possess the technical abilities to produce films on the international level on our history, the least we could do is finance and supervise Western film companies that can.

It is known how much money and research were spent on the making of "Lawrence of Arabia" but we also realize the film has cemented the stereotype image that the Arab world is still suffering from in the West. In addition, the film has clearly distorted facts concerning Islam, the Ottomans and Arab traditions. What adds insult to injury is the fact the film was widely circulated and received here in the Arab world.

And as long as we do not do anything to rectify the way our history and culture are being distorted in commercial films in the West-films that are considered the main source of information on the Arabs — for the average American — it will be impossible to control or influence the way our culture is portrayed.

On the other hand, we never hear that an Egyptian film-maker is doing a film on the life of Winston Churchill, for instance. Like ourselves, it looks like our history is still a hostage of the West, too.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 16







## books

Books and reading in Jordan

### Library reaches out to children

This week Abeer Al Fahoum continues her series on "Books and Reading in Jordan." She is looking at the activities of one of Amman's specialist children's libraries, the

Haya Centre Library. The Haya Centre is a cultural centre for children and offers a wide range of activities including dance, pottery, music, and miniature driving school.

By Abeer Al Fahoum

OLIVIER MARTIN, a nine-year old French boy was the solitary boy in the Haya Arts Centre Library. I wanted to talk but he was too busy reading to chat.

Later another French boy, Pascal Bochet and his mother came to choose some books and then left.

Jordanian sisters, Rula and Suha Shummar, 10 and nine years old respectively came to the centre



to practice for the gymnastics display but they came one hour early, chose a fairy tale from the library shelves and began to read. They said they come to the library twice a week and have borrowed more than 30 books in four months.

The Haya Arts Centre library was inaugurated in 1976. It has a collection of 8000 Arabic and 4000 English, French, German and Spanish titles. The library follows the simplified Dewey classification and Library of Congress cataloguing. It is well set out and the books are up-to-date and cover a wide range of subjects including fiction, science and social studies.

#### Poor use

Yet it seems that many of the children who come to the centre are not enjoying the benefits of its library. They prefer to play outside and take part in other activities and their idea of a recreation centre does not include a library.

Library statistics show that in the first three months of 1982, 730 books were borrowed but for the same period this year it was only 166.

What can be done to encourage greater use?

#### Encouragement

The library is short of staff but librarians, Narmeen and Reem work hard to make the library interesting and attractive for children.

"We arrange different activities. For example children can come for story telling sessions in which we present the stories in a colourful way. We also show educational and fairy-tale films and we organize educational competitions to encourage the children's participation."

Whenever possible the library participates in



book exhibitions where titles are sold at reduced prices as a way of helping children to become more familiar with books.

Suburban and country areas also share in the resources of the centre. A mobile library visits schools and provides a free library service for children.

Reem believes that the best way to develop a child's interest however, is to have the mother come with the child to the library. They can spend time together choosing books and the child will learn that the library can be an interesting place and that, through books, he or she can learn about the world in a simple, enjoyable and reasonable way.

### Rogues, rovers and roisterers

By George Gale

Don't Worry About The Money Now  
By Sandy Gall  
(Hamish Hamilton)

IT MAY be nonsense but I like to think people who read the news do so more convincingly when they have reported a sharp end than when the nearest they have been to anything newsworthy happens is six feet from their autocue.

Sandy Gall belongs to that small and group of newscasters who know what to do: bribe a telex operator in the Congo and bomb in Saigon. He has now done what journalists before him have: set down a series of anecdotes of his life as a foreign correspondent, chiefly in Africa, the Middle East and Far East.

Back in May 1953, Reuters hired him. After a spell in London and Geneva, he posted to Nairobi early in 1955, some months later to the Congo and then to the editor of the day with the characteristic phrase which gives his book its title: "worry about the money now, ole boy."

His book carries him through the fall of Saigon in 1975, Sandy's time which was brave. It is foolish.

On what was to be his last phone call, don't for a month Nigel Ryan, his old friend from the Congo and now his boss, told him to go. So the book says: "Don't worry about the money now, ole boy. Good-bye."

One of the delights of being a foreign correspondent is the manic irresponsibility of the other side of the dunes and deserts. Another delight is the free-masonry among who bump into each other in far-flung places, deserted by tourists and businessmen but see each other from one foreign crisis to the next.

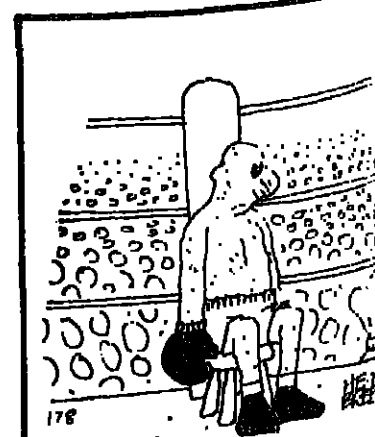
First encountered Sandy in the Congo, last time I saw him abroad was in Vietnam. His summary of the ethos of the tribe:

"Four things are never forgiven a foreign correspondent: 'The first is to be a coward. The second is to drop out of the tribe. The third is to be mean. The fourth is to go home—' is to get things wrong."

It may be that he flatters some of them, some who have rightly been forgiven more than one of these offences; but it is, perhaps, and Sandy himself passes its test triumphantly.

I could have done with more about the feelings and conclusions; more about the life and less of the anecdotes—but I am in several of these, I won't quite let the brother of a book, by a fine journalist and colleague, a good friend.

(London Express)



"To the best of my recollection, I am doing it to get background material for a novel."

### More about the Mideast

Middle East Review 1983  
(World of Information)

lies. EEC-Middle East relations and Libya's nuclear programme.

Enver Carim, the review editor, writes in the preface: "Events of the last 12 months have demonstrated yet again that the quest for Palestinian nationhood remains central to the region's politics. It cannot be ignored, it cannot be bought off, and it certainly cannot be bombed out of existence."

Middle East Review is both a guide and a reference work.

(WGT)

## arts

### Artist shows wide potential of watercolours

By Vanessa Batrouni

Special to the Star

"LIGHT LIFE" is an apt title for the collection of watercolours and crayons by young Sheffield artist John Thompson, on showing at the British Council this week.

Mr Thompson has been a lecturer in the graphic and fine arts department of Yarmouk University for the past two years.

In England he worked in oil but he found watercolour more suitable for reproducing the softer, harsher lights of Jordan and the exhibition gives an attractive display of what that medium can offer from stiff, still formal illustration work of animals and birds to a celebration of brilliant colours and dazzling light effects in local landscapes, town scenes and people.

Mr Thompson is well trained in his profession, just doing a foundation course at Shrewsbury at college, then his BA at Manchester Polytechnic and afterwards his MA at the Central School of Art and Design majoring in graphic illustration and minor in fine arts.

For five years he worked successfully as a commercial artist producing film posters, record covers and book illustrations while exhibiting his oil landscapes at small galleries round London, but such outlets were channelling his style and it was partly to escape being typecast that Mr Thompson came to Jordan in 1980.

Undoubtedly, though his grounding in commercial art has spilled over into his present work, he has a keen eye for pattern and composition that immediately arrests the attention of the viewer, and it is this visual immediacy he explores rather than subtleties.

Mr Thompson, wishing to break the limitations and rigidity of illustrative work in which he is most skilful, produces his watercolours through a courtship with chance and unpredictability. Working quickly and spontaneously he uses risky materials such as vinegar and glycerin with his watercolours and bares areas with "kash."

The results cannot be foretold and he thereby creates an uncontrolled feedback, establishing a two-way relationship with the painting that he finds liberating and fresh. But he also admits that when this game with chance fails he recuperates by returning to his animal studies where he is easier.

When successful the outcome is delightful as this exhibition shows. Apart from the transcendence of the medium the paintings also capture elusive tones, textures and atmospheres along with unexpected colours and lights.

The yellow brass of morning Sunlight flecked through by a curtain pattern and shadows in monochrome greens translate a mundane hallway into a light fantasy. The diurnal colour changes of a Jordanian sky and landscape are recorded dramatically, presided over by large bleached out discs of sun or moon and a twinkling Jordanian night is recreated in Light Life in hypnotic blues using the uniform pattern of lights from a hillside of lit houses under a dome of tiny haloed stars — the blues being a natural effect of bleaching out.

John Thompson doesn't stop here in his stage fantasizing but coaxes out a myriad of effects through the use of wax resist, sprinkled sand, dyed, gouache and crayon. He plays with the patterns formed by local towns, repeating like a cartoon endless rows of house windows in dry, dusty browns. And in Dome of the Rock, accentuating the architectural blocks with a wax resist, the contrasting flat-roofed city and balt like sky swimming in hazy turbulent clouds, are as strong as the subject itself.

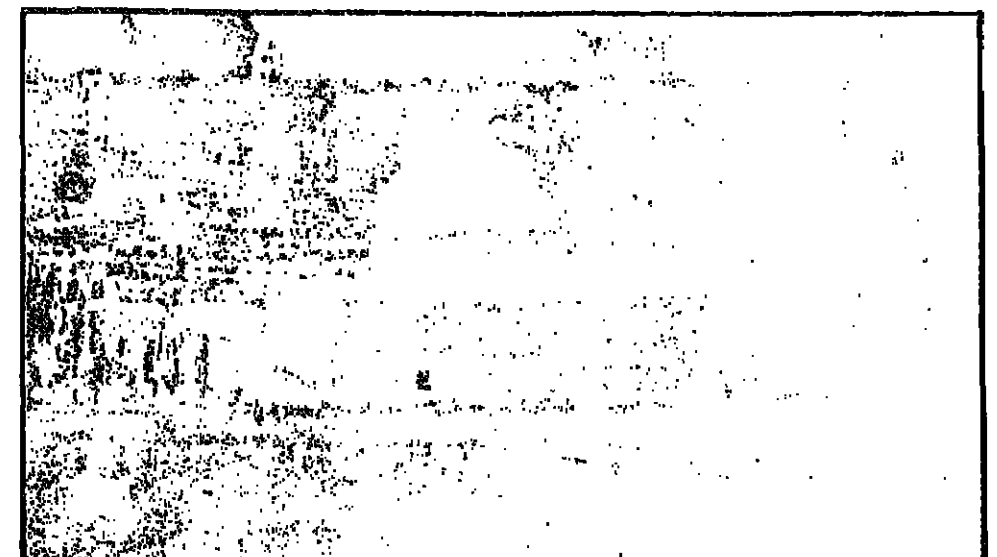
Atmospheric conditions are whipped up in Dust Storm through accidents of watercolour wash and careful glazing and tonal and textural variations are explored in Belt Ras — the darker trees laid down by toothbrush being coarser than the dilute mirage-like houses that flank the smoothly sloping hills.

The poster-like Grapes, Fruit Market and Nightwatch are skilful light scenarios — the woman buyer and fruit stalls of Fruit Market seem to have absorbed the midday vibrations and together radiate its yellowy warmth whereas the cooled

down twilight of Nightwatch washes the subject and surrounding desert in the colder chills of blue.

As we move round the exhibition profiles become sharper, subjects more traditional and colour gives way to pure and more formal patterns as in the frozen, frenzied movement of the octopus, the fish motifs of Shoul and Shouling Fish and the designers' irises and Swallowtails fill finally we enter the world of pure illustration where colour, pattern and tones are tightly caged in the imitated natural state.

The exhibition is well worth seeing, giving us an academic insight into the wide vocabulary of watercolour and good examples of the power of colour. It opened on Monday 25 April and will run for a week.



'Dome of the Rock'



'Grapes'



'Collared Dove'



'Octopus'

### Struggle of a brave young artist



Painting by Usamah Zawaydeh

On show this week for five days at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel were the paintings and ceramics of brave young artist Usamah Zawaydeh, who despite his handicaps shows us how productive and creative he can be in a medium whose tuition was denied him by the Academy of Fine Arts. Usamah showed such excellence in sculpture that the Academy would not allow him to study painting.

He has persevered through a tragic history of diminishing eyesight and subnormal hearing and not surprisingly the abstract paintings reflect his frustrations and inner turmoil.

His work ranges from tiny, keyhole pictures of sailing ships and sea to large canvases of lonely nature landscapes to swollen amebic structures and spirals in what must be an inner mental diary of his sufferings.

This inner world though is not without beauty being spacious, light weight, full of rising, expanding and shrinking form in tempered pastel shades.

His excursions into still life studies or social commentaries are not as meaningful as the excursions into the interiors of himself, and his sensitivity is no where better displayed than in his ceramic work where he makes sensuous, tentative assertion of form in space. Folds of stone reach upwards through cupped hollows and scooped voids to dissolve in their element in sharp fine points.

His resigned bowed figures have a sense of desolation but his abstracts are bolder and more determined and his more oriented paintings are doorways through which his imagination escapes.

As a tribute to Usamah's courage and perseverance, the Intercontinental Hotel took full responsibility for the exhibition and the preparation of invitations, posters, the opening ceremony etc was handled by the hotel at its own expense.

(V.B.)

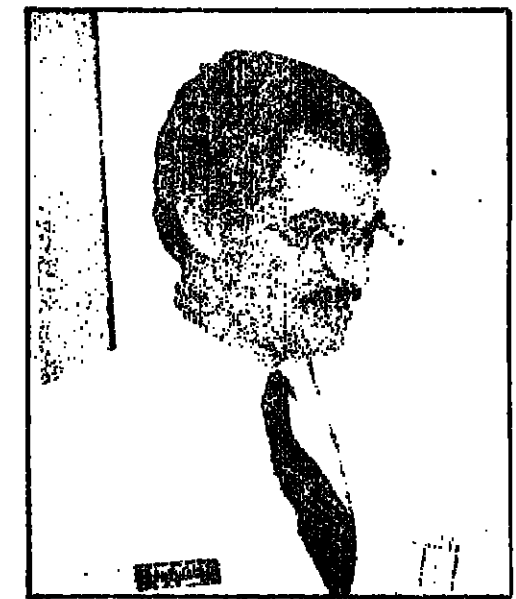


## Doctor calls for haemophilia society

By Joyce Niles  
Special to the Star

Dr. ABDULLAH AWIDI of the Jordan University Faculty of Medicine has been working on a research project to investigate blood disorders in Jordanian "bleeders", those people who bruise excessively, bleed easily when injured or continue bleeding when it should have stopped.

To help these people with what is for them a lifelong problem Dr. Awidi is now trying to establish a special society concerned with these matters.



Dr. Abdullah Awidi

These blood disorders are transmitted genetically and therefore often more than one or two members of the same family may be affected.

"We believe that we have identified most of the serious cases of bleeders in the country and are now finding more complex cases that are not so clearly defined," Dr. Awidi said. Haemophilia, type A and von Willebrand's disease account for 60 per cent of Jordanians with blood disorders.

"We now need a registry where all the information on patients can be stored. There is also a need for financial aid to pay for tests and treatments in the future," he said. Currently all costs for diagnosing and therapy are covered by research funds from the university and private donations.

"Then there is also a need to educate the person and the family about his or her condition and how to cope with it. And genetic counselling is also necessary to advise families on the risks they may expect in future generations," he continued.

Dr. Awidi hopes to have a haemophilia society functioning by this summer but at present lacks a sponsor for his efforts. Once a society was established Dr. Awidi would like to improve facilities to identify those people who may not now have symptoms but could develop them if they were under any kind of stress, and those who are carriers of blood disorders.

He is now extracting cryoprecipitates, the fractions of human blood that are missing or defective in "bleeders", at the J.U. hospital for replacement therapy—to put back the missing parts. By extracting these from normal blood and giving them to a bleeder it relieves the danger of this person having uncontrollable bleeding and given them the chance at a normal life.

## Tonics are not the answer

By Dr. Mohammad Hyas Majumdar  
Special to the Star

"Doctor, I am extremely weak, will you please prescribe a tonic for me?" "I feel completely exhausted, could you prescribe a tonic for me doc?"

These are the demands of many patients visiting the chambers of doctors throughout the world. But scientifically speaking, tonics should not be readily prescribed by physicians and as a matter of fact, they are often the standby of fools who treat themselves.

When a person thinks or is told, he needs a tonic, what he really needs in most cases is a thorough medical check up, including pathological and biochemical examinations, to locate the reason or underlying disease conditions that may be weakening him. More specific and effective treatment than a shot-gun tonic can then be prescribed.

A tonic may contain stimulating drugs such as strychnine, nux-vomica etc. The principal ingredient of all favourite and successful tonics is alcohol which in medicinal doses improves the appetite, promotes sleep and acts as a mild sedative (the stimulant effect of alcohol is only apparent and not real) and thus gives the desired effect.

Some of the tonics commonly used contain vitamins and minerals and there is no harm using these in cases where deficiency of these nutritive substances exists. Preparations for children sometimes contain growth promoting substances and



those for old people hormones, secretion of which may dwindle in the old age.

Haphazard and indiscriminate use of these preparations, however, must be avoided. In many instances they cause an unnecessary burden on the patient's purse or may distract the patient's as well as physician's attention from the real issue of finding out cause of this debility, weakness, asthenia and exhaustion.

Often a person requesting for a tonic or a "pick-me-up" drug in reality needs not a tonic or stimulating drug but a sedative. There is no use whipping a tired horse. It is better to give him rest, relaxation and time for overcoming the exhaustion and fatigue.

A LOVESICK 20-year-old convict swallowed 14 bedsprings after his girlfriend snubbed him, British prison officials said.

The man, who was not identified, was recovering after a minor operation to remove them, according to a spokesman for Durham's Frankland top-security prison in the north-east of England.

The dejected inmate gulped down all the 1cm diameter springs he could pull from his cell bed, the spokesman said.

The man was serving a three-year sentence for an undisclosed conviction.



"Our fluoride toothpaste will make your teeth strong, and we're working on a drug to turn them white again."

## The 'Great Kenyan Fluoride Debate' continues to rage

By Bryan Pearson

OFFICIALLY, it is a straightforward scientific problem: how much fluoride is too much?

But the fluoride toothpaste debate which has raged for almost a year in Kenya has raised a more complex and sensitive issue. To what extent do multinational companies influence local experts in the Third World, even against the best interests of the local people?

In Kenya, both sides of the debate agree that fluoride levels of about one part per million (ppm) in drinking water can help prevent tooth decay. But in this country, and many others along the Rift Valley from Saudi Arabia to Malawi, the fluoride-rich volcanic ash in the soil can naturally fluoride water to concentrations of up to 45 ppm.

### Fluorosis levels

Such high levels can cause dental fluorosis; the tell-tale, brown-stained teeth of this condition, cured only by acid etching or capping, are seen throughout the country. Over long periods the spine may become calcified, crippling the victim.

Little research has been done on the condition in the Third World, but it also appears in northern India and in Thailand, according to Dr. Aubrey Shelham of the London Hospital Medical College Dental School.

Last year Firoze Manji, a young dental health lecturer at Nairobi University, wrote letters to the newspapers suggesting that with 60 per cent of the population suffering from some form of fluorosis, it was ridiculous that virtually all the toothpaste sold in Kenya contained added fluoride. (No fluoride is added to drinking water artificially in Kenya).

One of the biggest distributors of fluoride toothpaste in the country is Colgate-Palmolive (East Africa) Ltd, a subsidiary of the US-based multinational. This company sponsors dinners, events and publications for the Kenyan Dental Association (KDA), and the KDA lends its emblem to approve fluoride usage in toothpaste.

Company general manager Carl Marx describes his firm's relationship with the KDA as "purely professional", adding that "everyone does it".

### Disciplinary hearing

When Manji's letters were published, he was summoned to the KDA for a disciplinary hearing. As he walked into the building, he met Mr. Marx coming out, he said later. As Manji did not practice dentistry, he was not a full KDA member, so the Association could not discipline him. Meanwhile, his letters sparked off editorials, articles and letters, and the KDA found itself weathering a storm.

In August, last year, Colgate general manager Nuri Murad took Manji to lunch at an expensive restaurant and offered to finance his research, donate a library to the university and buy a clinic, Manji told reporters. Assuming an attempt to buy silence, Manji declined the offers.

The Kenyan Medical Association devoted almost an entire issue of its journal "Medicus" to endorsing the fight against fluoride toothpaste. In October, which is KDA National Dental Action Month (sponsored by Colgate-Palmolive), the KDA newsletter (sponsored by Colgate-Palmolive) described the whole debate as absurd.

KDA chairman George Owino went on television with foreign experts, and described Manji as "an eccentric... who calls himself a public dentist". Owino also attacked Manji's family, which market sweetened cereal, saying it caused decay in Kenya.

### Market forces

In November, market forces stepped in as two British-based multinationals—Borden and Beechams—launched non-fluoride toothpastes in Kenya. When the Kenyan Director of Medical Services announced a ban on fluoride toothpaste advertisements, the product became hard to sell in the country.

After declining to talk to the press of recent developments, Marx announced a major dental seminar in Nairobi to put the record straight. Foreign experts were invited, including representatives of Borden and Beechams, the world's biggest producers of fluoride toothpaste, and the UN World Health Organization. The seminar, recently ended, did what scientific seminars do: recommended more research.

Throughout the debate, the government has maintained a low profile, perhaps because it lacks the money for a widespread effort to defluoridate water where levels are too high. It has announced, though, that fluoride should not be encouraged in children's use; it has said nothing about adults.

Besides the question of commercial influence on professional bodies, the debate has also raised the question of how Western standards are in the Third World. Though it was not mentioned at the recent seminar, research in the Philippines has suggested that in tropical climates, where people drink much more water, lower fluoride levels (around 0.5 ppm) may be appropriate.

"Research conducted in London on fluoride levels in the Third World has no bearing on the conditions here," said Dr. Shelham, who works in London but not necessarily in Kenya, he added. (Earthscan)

## All Things Considered Joyce Abu Jassar

Laugh --

## it's good for you

A SENSE of humour varies greatly from one person to the next and laughter is provoked by a wide variety of stimuli.

Some people laugh at others in difficult or embarrassing situations like getting a custard pie thrown in the face or falling down. A serious study of humour, if you can imagine such a thing, tells us that this brings laughter because the laughter is relieved that he is not in that predicament.

Other more intellectual types enjoy a play on words either by paraphrasing quotations, proverbs and other well known sayings, or by using the pun. The pun is playing with words of the same sound but different meanings of with different applications of the same word. Those who practice this form of wit seem to be addicted to it. They just get punnier and punnier.

At a more specialised level American biologists have their own vent for humour, a little magazine for the inner circle called "The Wormrunners Digest" which is full of jokes about paramedics and other one-creatures.

Another example of academic humour was a three page parody on the everyday customs of society. It was very cleverly and subtly written by a sociology instructor for those participating in her summer course. She told them that this was their final examination and that they were to write an evaluation of it. All but one of her thirty-five students failed to get the joke and they spent the whole hour sweating and worrying over it.

I often think that artists also have a great sense of humour. When I walk through an exhibition I see paintings that could only be a joke played on the viewer by the artist. Matisse gave us childlike figures in primary colours and I have always suspected that he was doing this just to see if he could pull it off.

And I think Salvador Dali's works were done to shock and horrify us so he could have a good laugh at our expense, sort of like the little boy who drops a bug down the back of his sister's dress just to watch her scream and jump.

Some avant garde music was composed with just such a joke in mind, this time with the music critics as the brunt of the jest.

One collection of squeaks, whistles and clicks supposedly written by a fictitious Polish composer was actually done in a recording studio by two musicians with their own sense of humour. They must have laughed themselves silly when it got favourable reviews.

Probably we have all seen the Readers' Digest section called "Laughter is the Best Medicine" and enjoyed this collection of jokes. But now doctors are taking humour seriously in studying its effect on recovery from illness. It seems that people who laugh fairly frequently get well quicker than those who don't.

One fellow, hearing this, sent out from hospital to get videotapes of all his favourite comedy films and played them for an hour daily to get his required amount of laughter. At the end of a month he showed a greater degree of improvement than his doctors had expected.

Whatever path our sense of humour takes perhaps we should tread it more regularly.

## Would you believe it?

ANY THIEF thinking of stealing Barry Shliefman's car, ought to think twice. For lurking somewhere behind the dashboard of the South African car is a three-foot long cobra snake.

The snake, slithered behind the car's dashboard two weeks ago and despite popping its head out twice has stayed put ever since.

TWO WOMEN, walking in the centre of Neumunster, West Germany, were badly injured when they were attacked by a rat the size of a rabbit, police said. Both men were badly bitten before the rat was killed by a passing police patrol.

BAKER John Robinson of Dorset, England has had to give up making bread because he is allergic to flour. Now he is concentrating on the office side of his business.

RICH PEOPLE like bargains, too, says an American developer who is offering a free Rolls Royce, worth \$111,000, to anyone who buys one of his luxury townhouses in New York.

"I don't know anybody in the world who doesn't like a bargain," said Harold Lynn, who recently advertised the free offer in the New York Times. Mr. Lynn is asking \$582,500 to \$1,235,000 for an entire floor, which has two or three bedrooms, a roof garden and 24-hour concierge. He said he is prepared to give away 12 cars.

## Now for something completely wearable



Left: gunmetal lame short strappy evening dress  
Right: White Jersey wrap-over dress with lame-striped trim

FASHION DESIGN can be fun. Fantasising about the creation on your sketchpad, being applauded on a catwalk or ending up on the back of some glamorous celebrity is fine.

But fashion's biggest successes are not all dreamed up in an airy Paris atelier by aspiring Coco Chanel. A best-seller in this business is churned out in a clanging workshop, created by a designer trained to cost as well as cut a pretty dress.

Top of any bestseller list compiled by London's fashion buyers would be designer Anne Tyrrell. There's a winner every season in her collection, and the rewards for any store buyer who backs it are huge.

Anne Tyrrell happens to design some of the most saleable — and wearable — clothes around. They are essentially glamorous and seductive styles, but she is particularly proud that her clothes reach such a wide market.

"I enjoy designing clothes that look expensive for the minimum outlay," she says. Value for money, therefore, means detail above the waist, where it will be noticed across the dinner table. She uses a lot of plain jersey, which drapes flatteringly. Skirts wrap and are slit for ease of fit.

A light gleams in her eye as she describes the kicks of dress design. "My happiest moments are spent with order books out, pen poised, selling," she says.

## Varicose veins

I am having trouble with varicose veins in my legs. My neighbour had an operation for them several years ago but she still complains that they bother her.

minutes for the doctor to perform and is entirely painless for the patient.

Then the physician can inject a medication directly into the trouble spot in the vein to shrink the swelling and bring relief to the patient. This treatment is usually repeated once a month.

At home there are other things that you can do to comfort your condition. If you are going to be on your feet for a long period of time you can wear elastic support stockings that give some support to the veins. And when resting do not sit with your feet down as in a chair but try to keep them propped up above the level of your heart, or at least stretched out in front of you. This will take the pressure off the varicosities.

Now physicians prefer to treat this condition more conservatively. Recent developments in ultrasound are helping them to do this. The site of the varicosity can be located exactly by tracing the path of the vein up the leg with what looks like a small microphone, called a transducer, that transmits and receives sound pulses. These are relayed to be changed to audio signals or tape read-out.

This process takes only a matter of

This condition is known as malocclusion. It can cause psychological problems such as your son's self-consciousness and other difficulties that include his not being able to chew his food properly that in the long run could lead to indigestion and can make speaking more complex for him.

Malocclusion can be treated by what are called function correctors. These are plastic and wire removable pieces that fit into the child's mouth to put a constant pressure on the bones of the jaws and gradually bring them into better alignment. They can be taken out when the child is eating and for dental hygiene. But the more hours per day that they are worn the greater the degree of correction and often a dramatic improvement can be seen in one year. Ask your own dentist about this treatment.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

## Stuffed baked potatoes

### Ingredients

- 700 g minced beef
- 1 large onion
- 1 1/2 tbsp flour
- 2 tbsp Worcestershire sauce
- 6 large potatoes
- 50 g butter or margarine
- 150 ml milk
- 110 g grated cheddar cheese
- oil if required
- salt and pepper

### Method

- Scrub potatoes, pat dry and prick skins with a fork
- Rub skins with a little of the butter and bake in oven 180C, 350 F, for about one hour, until soft
- Meanwhile prepare the meat: Sauté chopped onion in oil
- Remove from pan, add beef and brown
- Drain off excess fat
- Add flour and stir through
- Add Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper
- Cook for ten minutes
- Return onions to pan and mix well
- Keep warm if potatoes are ready, otherwise re-heat when potatoes are cooked
- Cut potatoes in half and scoop out centres, taking care not to break the skins
- Add remaining butter and milk to potatoes season well and mash until smooth
- Fill potato skins with meat mixture
- Cover with mashed potatoes and scatter grated cheese on top
- Return to oven and bake for further 15 minutes



Just  
between us  
Ya qoub Salim



## Marvels of modernity

I LOVE to watch the efficient operation of our national commerce and industry, assisted as it has been by technological innovations and the hard work of well-trained young people. Our businessmen are justifiably proud of the investment of money and hard work that they have put into improving all kinds of services.

It is especially in banking that this becomes clear. Just a few days ago, I had a cheque to cash and got a chance to visit the bank again, which I did excitedly. The cheque was drawn on a bank that has a reputation for being one of Jordan's most advanced, if not the most advanced. I knew I would see interesting things happening there.

Since I live in Jabal Amman, of course I took the cheque to the bank's Jabal Amman branch. My confidence in its forward-looking policies and operations was promptly confirmed when I saw all the electronic apparatus, telephones, telexes, computers and modern-looking people serving about. And so I was in a good mood when I turned in my cheque to the counter man. Happily watched all the sophisticated goings-on while they took the transaction under consideration.

While the counter man conferred with his senior colleague, I watched a secretary using an electric typewriter. My my, I said to myself. They sure know how to do things here, don't they? As it turned out, the senior colleague succeeded, after scrutinising the cheque for only a few minutes, in determining that it was a real cheque and not a forgery. The counter man, like any good banker, he promptly took up his telephone to check on the account.

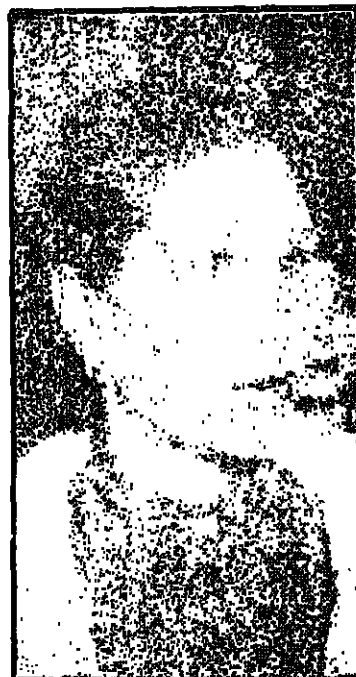
I found this very impressive. They were so modern that instead of sending out a boy on foot to make the trek to Shmeisani, they used the telephone! Of course it was of concern to me if they decided not to use the famous computer that is supposed to be in control of all their operations. Maybe the office workers needed to exercise their dialling fingers, and management had decreed a day of telephone use.

I was so interested in all the goings-on around me that I scarcely noticed 15 minutes passing. Of course, the bank had not been able to get through on its phone to Shmeisani, and kindly they allowed me a few more minutes to enjoy myself before telling me that I would have to go to that branch.

When I went to Shmeisani, I knew that my business would be handled speedily and efficiently. Sure enough, when I got to that branch there were even more computers and telephones than there had been back in Jabal Amman, so I knew I was in good hands. The lady at the counter took my cheque personally and had me sign it, and I was all ready to get my money.

But then, the lady took a numbered sticker and attached it to the back of my cheque, giving me the matching slip and saying, "Cashier." I was familiar with this procedure, of course, since that's how our banks have always operated. I realized that while they could have given me my money directly as they would have done at a bank in a larger country, they knew my provincial mentality was not ready for such rapid leap into the modern world.

So I went to the cashier and waited, marveling at the smoothness and cleverness of all the bank's operations. How nice of them to treat me just as if I were at an old-fashioned home-town bank. I thought. And it only took half an hour for the money to come.



Princess Wijdan Ali



Tawfiq El-Sayed



Samia Zaru



Yasser Dweik

## Spanish Embassy puts local artists on show

Following the success of its first exhibition in 1982, Spanish Cultural Centre Jose Luis De La Presilla says the Spanish Embassy is delighted to be launching a second "Exhibition of Jordanian Contemporary Painters."

The exhibition opens at the

Spanish Cultural Centre at 5 pm on Saturday.

Amongst those exhibiting is such well-known figure, Princess Wijdan Ali, Samia Zaru, Tawfiq El-Sayed, Yasser Dweik and Rafik Lahham.

### Play

The Amman Players present "Walt Until Dark", a drama, at the Royal Cultural Centre Thursday, Friday and Saturday 28, 29 and 30 April. Tickets, JD 2 each, are available at the RCC box office. All proceeds to benefit the Jordan National Olympic Committee.

### Exhibition

The Spanish Embassy presents the second exhibition of "Jordanian Contemporary Painters" Saturday 30 April until Wednesday 11 May at the Spanish Cultural Centre, Jabal Amman, First Circle.

### Fashion Show

The Hotel Jordan Intercontinental presents a "Fur and Sherar" Fashion show for the benefit of the Queen Alla Society for the Hearing Impaired. Wednesday 27 April at 8.00 pm (Dinner party) Thursday 28 April at 4.00 pm (Coffee and cake party) Tickets are available from the Society or from the Intercontinental Hotel (two hours prior to the show)

### Films

The Goethe Institute presents a film for children "Robinson Soll Nicht Sterben" directed by Josef von Baky and starring Erich Pontow, Romy Schneider and Horst Buchholz. Saturday 30 April at 4.30 pm. The French Cultural Centre presents "Le Crime Tambour" a 1977 film by Pierre Schoendoerffer, starring Jean Rochefort, Jacques Perrin, Claude Rich and Jacques Dufilho. Friday, Saturday and Sunday 29 and 30 April, 1 May at 7.30 pm.

### Lecture

The Italian Ambassador in Amman Marquis Fabrizio Rosal Longhi will present a lecture on "The Present Meaning of Leonardo's Intuitions" Saturday, 30 April at 5.00 pm at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### May Fair

The British Ladies of Amman are presenting a traditional May Fair at the British Ambassador's residence (Jabal Amman, between 3rd and 4th Circles). With games, stalls for gifts, handicrafts, home-produce etc. A children's fancy dress parade will be held at 12.30. Refreshments available all day, including pub lunches and cream teas. Entrance is 500 fils for adults, 200 fils for children, all proceeds to local charities. The fair will be open from 11.45 am to 4.00 pm.

After all the large throngs of artists who have been in and out of the man recently, the flow has returned to the more normal small-scale art and goings. One lone reporter of the press to pass through has been Mr. Charnock, who arrived last week for a three-week visit to gather information for all kinds of articles in magazines, newspapers and journals of various stripes.

Ms. Charnock, who specialises in scientific and environmental subjects, is based in London but spends much of her time on the road usually in the company of her husband Gary. During her current visit she's busy with which perhaps accounts for the amount of work she has been taking on!

Dr. Bruce Kuniholm of Duke University in North Carolina showed himself to be a knowledgeable and articulate expert on Middle Eastern art when he met a small group of Jordanian journalists last Saturday. Kuniholm arrived in the course of a Middle East tour and gave a lecture at the American Centre. He exchanged views with leading opinion shapers, cocktails at the house of US ambassador Political Officer Joe Leiberman and his wife "Little": a lively discussion will be remembered by all who were part.

Guests at the Jordan Intercontinental's Fur and Sherar Fashion Show this week (see Calendar) are privileged. They will have the chance to see a collection before it reaches Paris on 5 May and New York on 18 May. The problem will be to imagine the models wearing the beautiful selection of mink, persian lamb, sable and fox when the weather here is reminding more and more of the beach.

## The Little Grey Donkey

This week begins a four-week serial specially written for children by Joyce Abu Jassar. A delightful story of a young donkey who becomes unhappy at his home on the farm and decides to run away....

Pictures by Joyce Abu Jassar

### Part One

ONCE UPON a time there was a little grey donkey. He lived on a small farm with his older sister, a kind old farmer and his wife, and the farmer's big black dog.

Every morning when the sun first peeked over the tall mountains the farmer would come to the barn to get the two donkeys. He would hitch them to the plough and take them out into the fields.

But the little grey donkey was not happy with the life he was leading. He would sometimes look up to the tall mountains behind the farm. They were covered with cool green forests and flowered meadows. He wished that he could be free to run through the cool green forests and the flowered meadows. He would sometimes look at the road that led into the village. He would watch the travellers coming and going on their mysterious journeys. He wished that he could be free to travel on that road and to share in their adventures.

Every day when the kind old farmer took him and his sister out to plow in the fields, he thought only of the mountains and the road. He didn't pay attention to the ploughing. One day the little grey donkey was thinking of the cool green forests while he pulled the plough. His steps wandered this way and that and his sister became angry with him.

She swished her tail to warn him but still his thoughts were not on the plough. Then his sister became more angry. She reached out with her teeth and bit him on his ear.

"Stop dreaming," she brayed. "Walk in a straight line."

Instead of listening to his sister the little grey donkey began to think, "Ah, what kind of life is this? All day long pulling a plough with this silly donkey beside me. If only I could have a real adventure. If only I could see the cool green forests on the tall mountains. If only I could travel on the road to the village. If only I could run where I like."

So that evening when the farmer took the two donkeys back to the barn the little donkey decided upon a plan. In the morning he would run away.

In the morning when the sun first peeked over the tall mountains the kind old farmer came out to the barn. He harnessed the little grey donkey's sister to the plough. But when he came for the little grey donkey, the donkey jumped and kicked up his heels.

He ran out of the barn and across the farmyard. The old farmer ran after him but he couldn't catch him. The little grey donkey ran past the farmer's house and through the open fields. He lifted his head and gave a loud donkey laugh as he ran further and further from the farm.

He came to the tall mountains with their cool green forests. He stopped to smell the forest trees. They had a fresh green scent that was new to the little grey donkey.

"Ah, how good it is to be here in the forest," he said to himself.

Deeper into the forest went the little donkey until he found a sunny meadow among the trees. Sweet green grass grew there and the bright little wild flowers waved in the wind. He stopped to rest a while.

"This life is even better than I imagined," he thought.

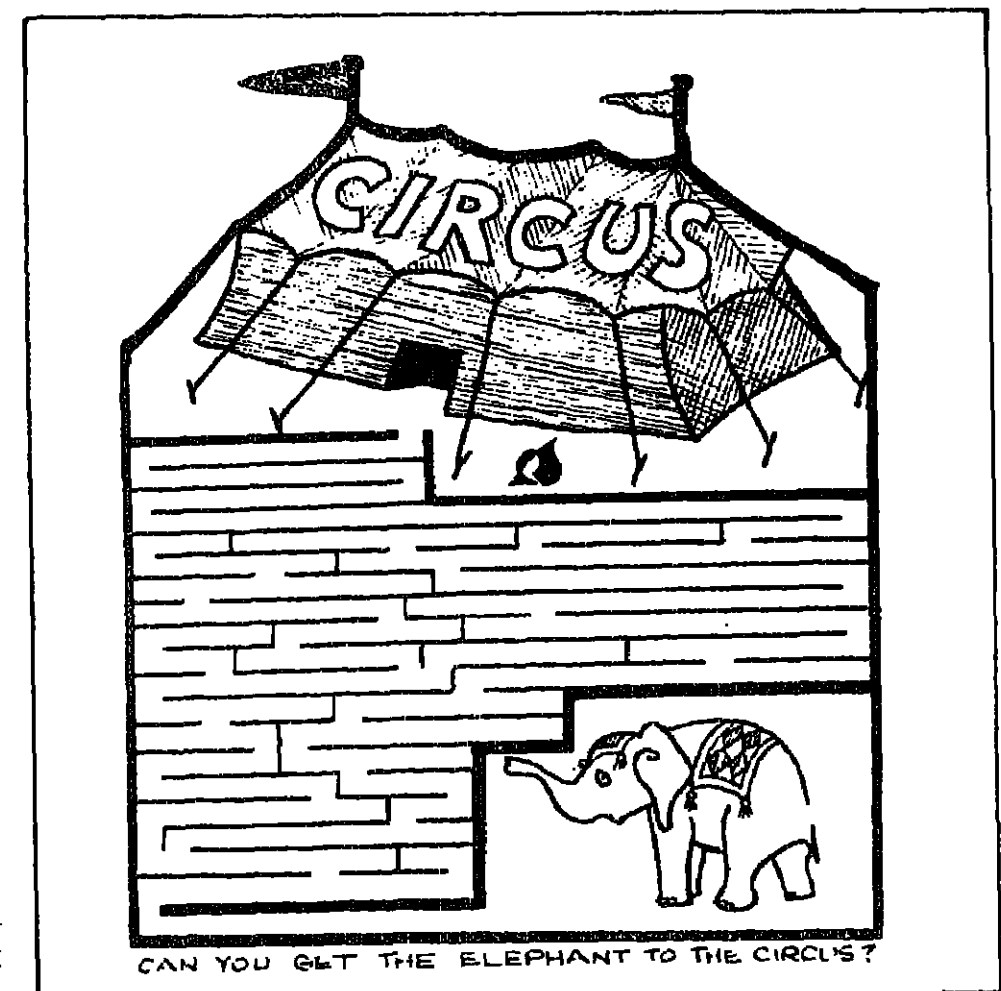
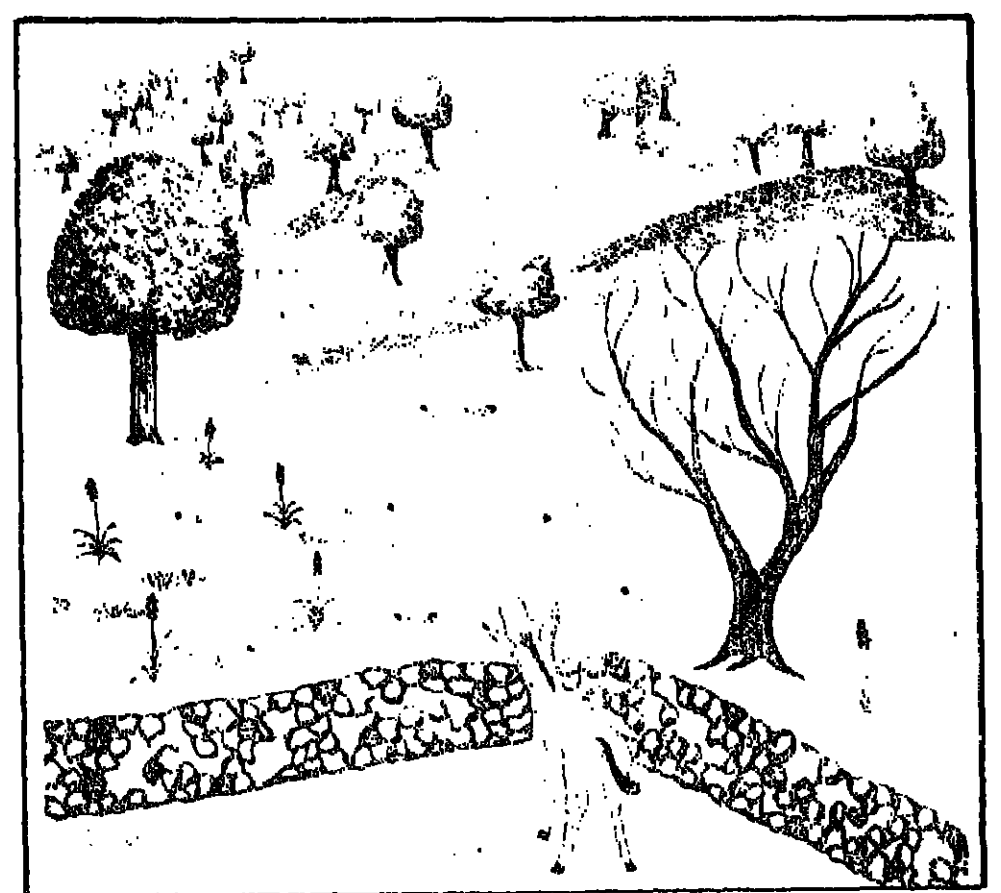
Then the little donkey remembered that he was hungry. He ate from the sweet green grass of the meadow until he felt quite full. He ate a few of the wild flowers for dessert.

After that he wandered to the far side of the sunny meadow just to see what was there. He found a stream of cool clear water that ran down from the top of the mountain, so he had a nice long drink of the cool clear water.

"Ah," he thought. "What more could I want? What a nice life this is with no plough to pull, no sister to bite my ear."

The little grey donkey spent the rest of the afternoon playing in the sunny meadow. He kicked up his heels and flapped his ears. He swished his tail and rolled in the grass. When night came he laid down under a little tree and went happily to sleep.

Part Two next week



CAN YOU GET THE ELEPHANT TO THE CIRCUS?

## it's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

IT WAS REPORTED IN AUGUST 1978 THAT DUST GRAINS IN THE MURCHISON METEORITE WHICH FELL IN AUSTRALIA IN 1969 PRE-DATE THE FORMATION OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.



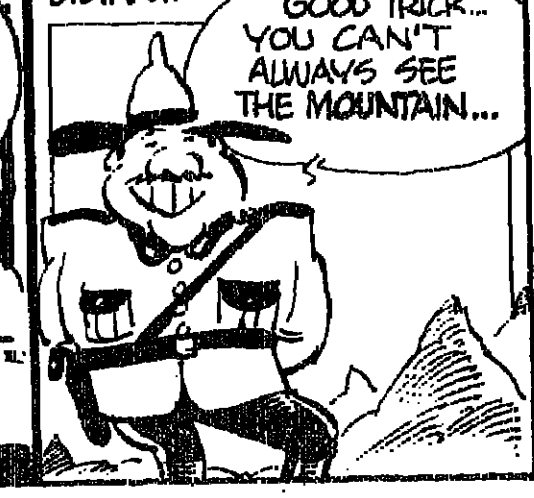
'BREEZEWOOD PATSY BAR PONTIAC', A COW OWNED BY GELBEKE BROS. VIENNA, OHIO, USA, BORN 14th JUNE 1964, HAS GIVEN A YIELD OF 182,990 KG OF MILK TO 22nd JUNE 1981.



THE HEIDELBERG TUN WOODEN WINE CASK, COMPLETED IN 1751 IN THE CELLAR OF FRIEDRICH'S-BAU HEIDELBERG, W. GERMANY, HAS A CAPACITY OF 1855 HECTOLITRES.



RADIO CFMI SPELLED OUT ITS CALL SIGN IN 122m LETTERS ON GROUSE MOUNTAIN, VANCOUVER, CANADA ON 14th FEBRUARY, 1980 WITH FLARES VISIBLE FROM MORE THAN 67.5km. DISTANT.





## sport

# Louisiana lightning strikes for Yankees

NEW YORK — Louisiana lightning has struck for the second time in a row. He looks like he is on his way now, said manager Billy Martin after Ron Guldry pitched the New York Yankees to a three-hit, 2-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins in the only scheduled American Baseball League game this week.

It was the second straight strong performance by the Yankee left-hander after a slow start. He blanked the Toronto Blue Jays 3-0 on a two-hitter precisely a week earlier. "I don't know what all the talk was about," said Martin, referring to criticism of Guldry after the southpaw from Lafayette, La., was routed in his first two starts. Guldry hasn't lost a game since he has great velocity and he still has a great slider.

And he still has pretty good control, too. He walked only one batter and Guldry thought even that was suspect. "I had him struck out with a slider on a 2-2 pitch," Guldry said of Tim Lander in the fifth inning. The umpire gave him that walk.

Staying ahead of the hitters was Guldry's game plan, and it worked. "When you don't walk batters, it takes a lot of their game away," said Guldry. "The twins are a fastball hitting club and they like to swing a lot at first pitches. If you make good first pitches to them, you are in good shape. That's what I did. I got a lot of guys out on first pitches. That's why I didn't get too many strikeouts."

Guldry fanned only just three, Rick Cerone, who also caught Guldry's shutout against Toronto, sees a changed pitcher since his first two starts when he was shelled for 10 runs in eight innings. "He's been very aggressive the last couple of weeks," Cerone said. He seems to be going after the hitters more.

By contrast, Minnesota's Frank Viola seems to be out of control. He walked four batters in 6 1/3 innings and gave up seven hits en route to his eighth straight loss over two seasons. Viola's last victory was a 5-shutout of the Yankees last August. "These are trying times," the left-hander

## Baseball round-up

said. The thing is not to get down on yourself.

Dave Winfield paced the Yankees with a first-inning double and a triple in the fifth. The double broke a scoreless tie, and Winfield scored on a single by Don Baylor. After Gary Ward homered to tie the game in the fourth, Winfield tripled home the game-winning run following a single by Willie Randolph.

"We were not killing them with runs, but we are doing enough to win the last couple of days," said Winfield as the Yankees reached the 500 mark after an early-season struggle. Meanwhile, in St. Louis, Mike Marshall of the Los Angeles Dodgers was just getting even with fireballing right-hander Joaquín Andujar of the St. Louis Cardinals. "He struck me out with a slider the first time," said Marshall, who belted a mammoth fifth-inning home run off Andujar. "I thought he might come back with again. I guess the odds were with me."

Marshall's homer, his first of the year, ignited a 10-hit attack to pace Los Angeles to an 8-0 victory behind Fernando Valenzuela's seven-hitter. "It was a breaking ball down," St. Louis manager Whitey Herzog said of Andujar's delivery to Marshall. "He didn't get it out over the plate. You've got to give him credit."

Until Marshall connected, the game, the only scheduled National League contest, was a scoreless duel between Andujar, 2-2, and Valenzuela, 3-1. Greg Brock had drawn a leadoff walk preceding Marshall's hammer. That, as it turned out, was only the beginning for Los Angeles. Pedro Guerrero became the Major League home run leader with his sixth round-tripper in the fifth, and Dusty Baker hit his third of the year in the seventh.

Baker, whose home run was over the gate into left-center, admitted he over the assortment of six extra-base Dodgers hits. "We are a power-oriented team, but in this ballpark there are no cheap home runs," Baker said. "I can't remember the last time I was here and a team hit three home runs."



## On your marks for cycle race

AMMAN — The Tariff annual Cycling Race takes place on Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The 60-kilometre race is open to individuals, teams and amateurs.

The race starts at 2 pm in front of the College of Engineering at Jordan University. The college will also be the finishing line. Cyclists will take the 'Tia' All road leading west to Suweileh-Wadi Seer highway. From there they will head south, on the highway, passing Wadi Seer intersection and heading towards the intersection of the new Queen Alia International Airport expressway (South 25).

The cyclists will take the expressway all the way to the Aquaba (desert) road. Airport Junction, where they will start their journey back.

When they reach Seventh Circle they will turn right towards Sixth Circle and from there will cross Um Uthaina Suburb and take the Hussein Complex-Medical City highway leading them towards Um Suquia, then back to 'Tia' All road and the University.

Most of the winners are likely to come from "Tariff Khyatt Cycling Club," which is organising the race in co-operation with Jordan Cycling Federation.

## Brave Jordan go down fighting

AMMAN — Italy beat Jordan 1-0 in a closely contested international amateur match yesterday.

Italy's Vittorio scored the only goal of the game in the first half with a shot from inside the penalty area. Jordan fought bravely but were unable to turn their midfield supremacy into goals. Besides used the game as a preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics.

• DUNDEE UNITED, the forgotten team of Scottish soccer, are on the verge of making history. All that stands between managers McLeans side and its first ever Premier Division title are away fixtures against Motherwell and city rivals Dundee and a home match against Motherwell — three of the hottest teams in the league.

Only once in the past 18 years has the Scottish League title failed to go to either Celtic or Rangers — the two Glasgow giants. That happened three years ago in 1980 when Aberdeen won its first championship and went on to win the Scottish Cup two seasons later.

This year, rangers are out of the title hunt after an abysmal season by their own high standards. As the League programme draws to a close, it's a three-horse race at the top between Celtic, Aberdeen and Dundee United, with McLeans tangerine-shirted team, rated by few as title-winning material at the start of the season, out in front.

While Aberdeen defeated Celtic 1-0 on Saturday in a crucial encounter at Pittodrie, United thrashed Kilmarnock 4-0 at the top of the table. With three games remaining, United lead Celtic by one point with a marginally better goal difference. Aberdeen, who are four points behind the leader with two games in hand.

Although McLeans team took the Scottish League Cup in 1980 and 1981 and reached the quarter-finals of this year's UEFA Cup, they have never won a major competition. "It's nice to be out in front with a few games left," said McLean. "Everything is changing from game to game but the outcome is in our hands now."

## Climbers on top of world

KATHMANDU, Nepal — TWO Austrians of a four-man expedition have reached the peak of the 22,468-foot Mount Annapurna in Northeast Nepal, the ministry of tourism said yesterday.

The ministry said Arthur Haid, a 45-year-old post office clerk from Innsbruck, and Krister Stefan, a 27-year-old car mechanic from Pizol, climbed the mountain along the South West ridge. Haid is the leader of the Austrian expedition. The two men launched their climb from their 19,680-foot Camp Three and returned back to the camp later. Haid suffered from minor frostbite on the toes of his right foot from the climb but he described it as not serious.

Meanwhile, an American expedition trying to climb Pumori, the 7,145-metre (23,435-foot) peak near Mount Everest, has set up its first high altitude camp.

## Young tennis stars shine

JAPAN — SIXTEEN players from the United States, the Philippines, the Soviet Union, Italy, Australia, Hong Kong, Denmark, India and Japan advanced into the boys' singles third round of the Junior Tennis championships.

In the girls' singles matches, 16 players from Japan, Australia, Brazil, the Philippines and the Soviet Union entered the third round. Taking part in



Nadia Comaneci

## Comaneci hits town

WORLD GYMNASTIC champion Nadia Comaneci and her Romanian troupe begin a series of performances in Amman today. Nadia, along with 11 other female gymnasts, are in Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian Gymnastics Federation. The chairman of the Federation, Dr. Odeh Al-Halfeh, recently visited Romania.

The shows begin at the Athletic Palace today (5 pm) and are followed by a performance tomorrow at the Yarmouk University Hall and a special show for students on Monday.

## Jordan sports scene

**Friday** — Second show by Romanian gymnastic team — Athletic Palace (5 pm).  
— Spring basketball championship for girls, Federation ground for three days. (9 am)  
— Final basketball match for society colleges (4 pm)  
— Handball, Irbid (B) v Amman (A) — Yarmouk University Hall (3 pm)

**Saturday** — Third show by Romanian gymnastic team — Gym hall, Yarmouk University. (5 pm).

**Monday** — Third show by the Romanian gymnastic team in Amman special for school students.

## The Jerusalem Star

### Jordan's only weekly newspaper

Brings facts about the world to Jordan and facts about Jordan to the world.

Available every Thursday and throughout the week everywhere.

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## Furnished apartment for rent

Apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room and complete kitchen. De luxe furniture with central heating, terrace and separate entrance.

Location: Shmelsani - Abdul-Hamid Sharaf street, Opposite Commodore Hotel. For inquiry call at the same building ground floor or call 667805

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 28 April, 1983

## CAPRICORN--December 21st to January 19th

A close friend could find themselves in a slight difficulty during this week, and they may seek your advice and help. Whatever you do, make certain that you treat this in a confidential manner. A newly formed romantic relationship could be progressing in quite a serious manner now, and the indications are that wedding bells may be heard in the not too distant future. Finances should improve now.

## AQUARIUS--January 20th to February 18th

Both socially, and at home, you could make some very promising progress during this coming week, by allowing your personality to come to the fore, but more especially in a romantic direction. At work, you would be very well advised to take the opportunity to impress a person who likes you, for their good opinion of you can be extremely useful to you in helping to better your position at a later date.

## PISCES--February 19th to March 20th

You would do well this week, not to take a colleague at work too much into your confidence, regarding any of your future holiday plans, for you could find that they are not all that reliable. In the social field, your coming week should be very entertaining, due to the fact that you will find yourself extremely popular with members of the opposite sex, and one person in particular, whom you are very fond of.

## ARIES--March 21st to April 20th

The indications are that you could very well be offered a very attractive proposition some time during this coming week. Do remember not to commit yourself in any way until you have considered every angle. You may find your pride a little hurt by the thoughtless remark of a loved one, but try not to get upset over this, for they do not really mean it. Where your health is concerned, you have nothing at all to worry about.

## TAURUS--April 21st to May 20th

At home, a relative could show slight opposition to your choice of a friend, so you will have to be very tactful. You will be invited out at the weekend, with a member of the opposite sex, and you will enjoy this very much indeed. You may find yourself tied up in a little jealousy some time during this week, due to a chance remark. You would do well to keep a level head, and this should prove to be far from a serious matter.

## GEMINI--May 21st to June 20th

You could receive extra encouragement from someone you are strongly attracted to this week. Life should look good to you, and a cheerful atmosphere should prevail all round. This should be a particularly good financial period for you, brought about by a decisive turn in your favour where someone in an influential position is concerned. Taken all round, you appear to have quite a good week in most directions.

## CANCER--June 21st to July 21st

The indications are that you could be pleasantly surprised by showing a little sympathy and tolerance to another person around you this week, who has been rather irritable lately. They love you very much but have been living on their nerves too much. A small windfall could come your way now, and you should find that you are able to purchase something which you have been wanting for quite some time past.

## LEO--July 22nd to August 21st

Try to keep your week quietly to routine if you possibly can, and do avoid having harsh words with a loved one, for their mutual actions should be made clear to you by the end of this week. Where your working life is concerned, you may not be completely in agreement with someone during this week, but do not let this stop you from forging ahead with your plans, for you should have quite a lot of success.

## VIRGO--August 22nd to September 21st

You may find that you have to face up to a small crisis in the domestic field some time during this coming week, due to the interference of a well meaning, but thoughtless, relative. A friend who has borrowed money from you on a few occasions in the past, may yet again ask you for another loan. You must be really firm this time, and say no, for you are not helping them in this way, and could result in losing their friendship.

## LIBRA--September 22nd to October 22nd

The portents are that you could find yourself on the move quite a bit during this coming week, and feeling very energetic, but at the same time, you should be getting a lot accomplished in a satisfying manner. Be very ambitious with your plans regarding a member of the opposite sex, whom you are strongly attracted to, and just ignore the criticism of another person. In the social field, you appear to have a very busy period.

## SCORPIO--October 23rd to November 21st

You would be well advised not to believe all you hear at work during this coming week. You should use your initiative, and you should find that you will receive much praise from a person in a superior position. Make sure that you get all your important jobs completed early in the week, so that you will be able to enjoy the entertainment and relaxation which comes at the weekend.

## SAGITTARIUS--November 22nd to December 20th

A loved one could be rather successful at work during this coming week, but do remember that they still need the benefit of your advice and assistance. Your past generosity and kindness to a close friend could well be rewarded, through their meeting up with a stroke of good luck. You could avoid friction at home during this week, by remembering the little things.

## Thursday 28 April

Birthday Greetings to You. Towards the end of next month, just when your personal life is needing some attention, family responsibilities may be rather heavy, and this will quite naturally irritate you, but there is every indication that after July, affairs should sort themselves out and your life will then brighten.

Romance is strongly indicated from July onwards, and for the single ones, marriage is a possibility for you very soon. For both young and old, a happy social year is ahead.

Luck in financial affairs will be linked with the numbers one and nine. You should be feeling much more secure after September, but do not let a friend persuade you to take risks.

## Friday 29 April

Birthday Greetings to You. Romance is likely to bring about a big change in your life after mid-summer, and there will be freedom from the anxiety which you may have been experiencing lately.

From the social point of view, the coming year should be remarkably successful with many new friendships indicated as your circle widens.

Family problems may fall on your shoulders, but you will not regret any efforts you make. Also, the responsibility will be eased around the autumn, when another person will take over.

In two months time, the indications are that you will start a very important project which will have a beneficial effect on your income, and will put you on a new path. Luck will come your way quite soon, and will be linked with the numbers three and five.

## Saturday 30 April

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel and romance are linked for you during this coming year, and it is most probable that the young and eligible ones will be engaged or married by their next anniversary.

In your working life, if someone influential in position gives you advice, you would be well advised to accept it, for it should lead to promotion in the not too distant future.

Money matters will run smoothly during this coming year, and there is an indication of a very pleasant surprise coming your way in this respect at the beginning of August.

You have quite a remarkable year ahead of you. There is every sign that you will travel during the autumn, and through an introduction, you will meet a person who will have a considerable influence on your life.

## Birthday Information Charts

## Monday 2 May

Birthday Greetings to You. Your career shows signs of a marked improvement during the latter half of the year. Effort which you were beginning to think had been wasted will now bear fruit, and an old ambition will be realised.

The question of engagements and marriage will in all probability come up about mid-September. Romance is in store for the young and eligible ones, and for the older ones, a better ability to make close and lasting friendships.

If the opportunity to travel is offered to you during October, you should certainly accept it, in spite of some family opposition. An introduction as a result of travel might well bring you an unexpected piece of luck.

## Tuesday 3 May

Birthday Greetings to You. The health of someone who is very dear to you could give you some cause for a little anxiety, but there is really no need for this, as they will soon be quite fit and well again. Your own health should be very satisfactory throughout the year.

Social life is very well started for you, and you may find yourself doing a lot of entertaining, particularly in the winter months. There is every possibility of marriage this year for the eligible ones, and for those already married, a very satisfying year is indicated.

In your working life, a person in authority may be very pleased indeed with your progress, and towards the end of August, they could offer you an opportunity to travel in connection with your work.

## Wednesday 4 May

Birthday Greetings to You. You may find that it will be necessary for you to be tactful in the gentlest way possible with a person who has come to rely on you more than is good for them, but this matter should soon sort itself out, and there will be no misunderstandings.

You may have been worrying quite a lot about your financial position, but there is every sign that very soon you will hear some encouraging news and thus your anxiety should cease, and you will feel much more secure.

A surprise communication -- not a letter -- is likely to alter your life considerably during this coming year. You will receive it about two months from now, and it will cause you much surprise. Eventually, it will lead to much happiness and good fortune.







